

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. V.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11. 1832.

[No. 244]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—545—

Politics of Europe.

We continue to devote the largest portion of our Paper to the late News from England, having received, since our Liverpool Papers were first delivered, copies of the TRAVELLER and TRUE BRITON, London Papers, from the 1st to the 8th of June, from which several Selections are made for our pages of to-day.

The Supercargoes of the Portuguese Ships ROZALIA, and TRIUMFO AMERICANO, arrived in Town on Wednesday. The Supercargo of the former Ship left Lisbon on the 17th of May, direct for Calcutta; and at that time the Cortes were employed framing the last articles of the Constitution, and devoting their attention to the adjustment of the actual differences with the Brazils; these had caused great alarm, especially among the mercantile interest, and a number of ill-minded men (*Carrandaz*, as the Portuguese term them) availed themselves of this to obstruct the views of Government, and oppose the Constitution. Some of these anti-patriots have been sent out of the Capital into the Country; (it is suggested by our Portuguese Informant, that Madras would have been a place in which they might be certain of a welcome reception). For precaution, a strong force had been stationed at Mafra, 18 miles from Lisbon; no fears were entertained however, of its being necessary, as the great majority were decidedly in favour of a liberal Government. The Extraordinary Cortes were to adjourn in June, and the elections were to commence in August.

From the conciliating spirit in the Cortes, hopes were entertained that the Brazilian claims would be honourably adjusted.

The Supercargo of the second Ship, the TRIUMFO AMERICANO, left Bahia on the 4th July, and states, that nothing but the strength of the European Force, commanded by Brigadier Madeira, kept that province in tranquillity. There was a great want of unanimity between the Civil Provisional Government and the Military; and if speedy aid were not afforded from Lisbon, an open contest would eventually take place; the Brazilians asserted that it was owing to the animosity of the Europeans, towards them; and the same assertion was also made by the Europeans, of the other party: still, however, the wishes of both parties were for a strict union between the mother country and the Brazils. News had arrived from Rio de Janeiro, stating that an Assembly similar to a General Council had been formed, to deliberate on the interest of those Provinces; this had excited much alarm, as it was considered diametrically opposite to the Spirit of the Portuguese Constitution, and at all events, a very premature step before hearing from Lisbon; Pernambuco was inclined to follow Rio; the Northern Provinces were decidedly for Portugal.

Liverpool, May 31, 1832.—We understand that the prices of the precious metals have been materially lowered, by the large quantities brought to our shores by the various vessels from the United States and South America. One ship, the SUPERS, brings nearly one million sterling, in gold and silver, on merchants' account.

City.—Tuesday Morning.—A great sensation has been caused here by a report that the BOMBAY, East Indiaman, is arrived from Canton without a lading, and that the Emperor has laid an embargo upon all other English vessels in China. The BOMBAY is said to have sought her way out. This report, however, wants confirmation.

American papers have come to hand, containing the correspondence between the Secretary of State of North America, and the resident Spanish Ministers, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of the South American States. The *Don* is exceedingly haughty, and strongly protests against the measure of Congress. He describes the South Americans as a horde of desperate rebels, oppressed by contending chieftains, and utterly destitute of organized government.—We know the contrary to be the fact: the march of mind was never more rapid in infant states; but as the country is for ever lost to Spain, the railing of the Spanish minister only reminds us of the fox and the grapes.

A conspiracy to overturn the constitutional system at Lisbon discovered and defeated. Twenty-six individuals apprehended—none of them of distinction. Six of them sent out of the kingdom.

Two of the French papers state, that the differences between Russia and the Porte were finally arranged. Other accounts say, that the negotiations may be prolonged another year!

The MONITEUR positively contradicts the report that a body of French troops, had been landed at Samana, in the Island of St. Domingo. The squadron under the command of Admiral Jacob, it appears, took its station off the coast of Samana at the request of some of the French settlers there, in order to afford them aid and a place of refuge in case of necessity.

American Ocean Steam ship Company.—A company under the above title was incorporated upwards of two years ago, by an act of the United States' Legislature. It did not meet with much encouragement at the time, principally owing to the large minimum amount of stock prescribed by the act. These difficulties have, it seems, been overcome. Application has been made to the Legislature, and a line of steam packets is soon expected to be established, to sail monthly between New Orleans and New York. If the success answers the expectations of the company, their attention will be directed to Transatlantic communication.

Captain Barron.—The result of the inquiry, instituted into the conduct of Captain Barron, has at last been made public. Captain Barron was absent from the United States on the declaration of war in 1812, when a proclamation was issued by the President, enjoining all military and civil officers to be vigilant in the execution of their duties. By the evidence before the Court it appears, that Captain Barron neglected various opportunities of returning to his country; he was, therefore, censured for conduct "contrary to his duty as an officer."

New York papers, just received, inform us, that the underwriters and owners of the brig POCARONTAS, returned from a most dangerous and disastrous voyage, have presented to the crew 1000 dollars, as a reward for their meritorious conduct.

Banking Profits.—The NEW YORK STATESMAN, of April 13, informs us, that the bank of Vincennes, in Indiana, has declared a dividend of profits for the last six months, amounting to twenty per cent, or at the rate of forty per cent per annum.

The Landed Interest.—Number of petitions which have been presented to the House of Commons in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, complaining of agricultural distress:—1822, 159; 1821, 187; 1822, 129. Total, 4757.

Liverpool, May 31, 1822.—His Majesty gave a grand entertainment yesterday se'nnight on which the MORNING CHRONICLE has the following portentous remarks.

"His Majesty's Grand Banquet at Carlton palace, on Thursday, in honour of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Denmark, is the first of the series to which we alluded a few days ago, which in their result portend matter of high import. We were the first to promulgate that the honour of the Garter was to be conferred on the King of Denmark, and from the source whence we derived that information, it is confidently reported to us, that the Crown of England is to be shared with the illustrious daughter of the Royal Dane. Hence these unremitted attentions to the brother and sister of our future Queen. Hence his Majesty's quiet visit to his cottage in Windsor Park on Wednesday, for the purpose of examining how far the additions and alterations, which had been suggested by himself, were complete; and as Cumberland Lodge had been dispossessed of its old tenants, for the accommodation of new comers, the Sovereign, with his usual attention to the comforts and even luxuries of his guests, was equally anxious to be assured that all was in preparation there."

Congress of Welsh Bards and Minstrels.—An *Eisteddfodd*, or Congress of Welsh Bards and Minstrels was lately held in the Freemasons' Tavern, London, Sir Watkin William Wynn in the Chair. At the commencement, Mr. H. Parry set forth the merits and labours, and advantages of this establishment, and the success which had attended its inquiries into the song and traditions of the ancient *Cymry*. Then followed music of harps and other instruments, accompanied alternately by English songs, and by *Pemillion* in the ancient language of the Principality. The vocal performance of Miss Williams, and the execution of an old blind harper, were admirable. Upon the whole, the exhibition was respectable.

Melancholy Catastrophe at Southport.—We have again to record another melancholy accident by the loss of a boat at Southport, in which five persons have perished. The particulars of this lamentable event, as far as they are known, are contained in the following extracts of letters with which we have been favoured:

Extract of a letter from Southport, dated Friday, May 24, 1822.

"A melancholy occurrence has happened here, and has thrown a gloom over this generally gay little place. Yesterday, about noon, four gentlemen embarked in a pleasure-boat belonging to Colonel Gerard, of Windle Hall, who has been for some time residing here with part of his family: he was of the party, and was accompanied by the venerable and much-respected Rev. Francis Craythorne, of Garswood, Mr. Roger Adamson, of Ashton, and his eldest son; they had with them one boatman, and proceeded out on a fishing excursion to the southward. About five o'clock in the evening they were observed by some other boats to be making sail homewards. As they had been expected last night, and had not arrived this morning, some anxiety was excited amongst their acquaintance; this was increased towards noon, by the arrival of the fisherman from whom they had parted the preceding afternoon, who also reported having seen something like the empty boat out at sea. Anxiety was now visibly depicted in every countenance; the inhabitants assembled in small groups, conversing on the melancholy subject; most of them had gloomy fears of the sad result, yet hope still lingered with the more immediate connexions of the parties, supposing that they might be gone to Lytham or Blackpool. With the ebbing tide several boats went out in search of the missing party, and during the whole afternoon the sand-hills were peopled with an anxious multitude, all directing their gaze across the vast expanse of

sand which the far-retreating tide had left, and towards that quarter from whence it was expected that intelligence would come. After some hours of solicitude a sail was descried at a distance making its way to the shore. All with one accord now rushed forward; expectation was at its height; but too soon the sad certainty was known: they had found the boat a few miles to the southward, tenantless and unoccupied. The low murmurs of the crowd, the tears of some, the shrieks of others, soon communicated the fatal intelligence, and throughout the village a general consternation was spread; all occupation ceased, and every one seemed absorbed by this melancholy subject. Meantime night came on, and about nine o'clock other boats arrived, bringing the lifeless bodies of two of the unfortunate party. As none survive to tell the melancholy tale, the particulars cannot be known; but it is supposed by the fishermen here, that some sudden gust or eddy of wind, which is not uncommon even in fine weather, had overset the boat. Colonel Gerard was the brother and next heir to Sir William Gerard, of Garswood; he has left a widow and large family. The poor fisherman who accompanied them has also left a widow and eight children."

Another letter dated Sunday last, says, "On Thursday morning last, John Gerard, Esq. of Windle Hall, near Prescott, the brother of Sir William Gerard, Baronet, had invited a party to join him in his pleasure-boat, on a fishing excursion, and they sailed early in the morning. The party consisted of himself, the Rev. Mr. Craythorne, Mr. Adamson, of Ashton in the Willows, his son Roger, and Mr. Gerard's own boatman, John Jackson. As to the real cause of the melancholy accident it is all surmise, but from the circumstance of the foresheet being at liberty when the boat was found, I should conceive that she must have been caught in a squall, and the boat being kept too much away could not be luffed up in time nor could the mainsheet be let go in time to save her from being upset. I lament, very much, that it is my painful duty to record the loss of the whole party; and I still more regret, that only two of the unfortunate sufferers are as yet found: Mr. Adamson, jun; and John Jackson, the boatman, who has been interred this day."

The Rev. Mr. Craythorne, one of the unfortunate sufferers on this melancholy occasion, was a Roman Catholic clergyman, eminent for his extensive benevolence. His loss will be deeply felt by the poor of the surrounding country, to whom he was in the habit of administering medical aid, gratuitously, with extraordinary success.

Another Account from a Correspondent.—John Gerard, Esq. brother to Sir W. Gerard, Bart. Mr. Adamson and son, of Ashton, near Wigan, the Rev. F. Craythorne, the priest and doctor of Garswood, near Newton, and a fisherman, were all drowned, off Southport, on Friday last, when out on a fishing excursion. The above were all that went out in the boat, consequently no account can be given how the accident happened. The fisherman has left a wife and eight children to lament his loss. The weather was very fine; and all the coast, for miles round about Southport is one fine flat of sand, without any rocks. It is, therefore, supposed, there must have been a whirlwind, or some great mismanagement about the boat. The regular fishermen went out on business with the same tide, but met neither storms nor accidents of any kind. One party saw the boat, that carried out the above gentlemen, about five miles from shore, empty, righted, and sails up, but something incorrect at the bows of the boat. Three bodies have been picked up, Mr. Adamson and son, and the fisherman.

Insurrection at Scio.—A continental paper relates a barbarous massacre of the Greeks of Scio, by the Turks, on capturing the town, on the 11th of April. The Turkish fleet having landed from 12 to 15,000 men, the Greek General retired to the mountains; and a thousand enormities were instantly perpetrated by the invaders. They set fire to the Greek quarter, and to that of the Catholics: all the houses were plundered and dismantled, the churches profaned, and even the dead unburied and scattered about the streets; A number of Greek families took refuge in the French Consulate. Mr. Digeon, Vice-Consul of France,

received them with open arms, notwithstanding the danger to which it exposed him and all the French who had sought the protection of his roof, under which 1500 individuals were thus shortly assembled. Mr. Digeon exerted himself in the most laudable manner to assuage the fury of the Turks. He rushed in among them, with a white flag, exclaiming, "Français! Français!" on which, the astonished Turks suspended their carnage; and, being conducted to the Pasha, succeeded in inducing him to order the troops to desist, and respect the several Consulates. The conflagration continued until the 16th, when the Pasha sent for Mr. Digeon and the Austrian Consul, and give them a proclamation, announcing, that the Consuls of France and Austria, having implored mercy for the country, it was granted, on the people laying down their arms.—Other accounts state, that such numbers were massacred that the Jews of Smyrna had been sent for to throw the dead bodies into the sea.

Ionian Islands.—Advices from Zante, of April 16, affirm, that the system of neutrality which has been proclaimed in the Ionian Isles, goes directly to the confiscation of the property of all the Ionian Nobles suspected of being favourable to the cause of the Greeks, who are combating for their independence. Several of these Nobles, known by their fortunes and their principles, have been obliged to expatriate themselves, and seek for safety in the insurgent islands. Amongst them are the Count Metaxa, a rich proprietor; M. Anzulacato, known for his wealth and the honourable employment of his fortune; and the venerable Archbishop of Cephalonia, Typeldo, known for his piety and his learning.

An article from Vienna states that one of the Austrian Arch-dukes is to be sent to London on a mission of the highest importance, the object of which is to lay the basis of a new treaty between England and Austria, and to agree on the measures to be taken in common by those two Powers, in case the Porte should persist in rejecting, "as it is probable," all the modes of conciliation proposed by the Mediator Courts.

Spain.—The French papers are full of rumours of insurrectionary movements in Madrid, and other parts of the Peninsula; and that a counter-revolution had broken out. The present ministers are by no means popular; and plots for their destruction were reported to have been organized. These rumours want confirmation.

A French paper (THE CONSTITUTIONNEL) asserts that Puerto Rico has hoisted the standard of independence.

France.—The spirits of the Parisians have been mightily exhilarated by a victory in the present elections, which renews a fifth of the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministerial candidates were all defeated, and four liberals returned by large majorities. This is doubtless a triumph, considered both with reference to the ardent exertions of the popular side against the enormous influence of Government in the metropolis, and as affording another proof of the opinions of the wealthy citizens of France; for to that class is the elective franchise confined. But however much we may be pleased with this exhibition of good feeling, it would be idle to suppose, that the effect will be any material alteration in the state of parties in the Chamber. In the Departments, the Ministers have managed to get a majority of Ultras returned, so that the utmost difference between the old and the new members will perhaps not exceed two or three votes. The French must look for the recovery of their rights from the Bourbons, to something far different from a scandalous Election Law.

In consequence of the Election terminating so much in favour of the Liberal party, over that of the *Ultras*, it is universally believed that the French King must once more change his Ministers. Both Talleyrand and De Cazes have lately been to Court, and it is thought the junction of their parties will force the present men from office.

Russia and the United States.—Mr. P. Poletica, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia, on the 11th of February inclosed to Mr. Adams a copy of a regulation adopted by the Russian American Company, and sanctioned by the Emperor, claiming the American coast, from the 51st degree of north la-

titude to Behring's Straits, and forbidding all vessels, European or American, on pain of confiscation to approach within Italian 100 miles of the coast:—these regulations to commence, for European vessels on the 1st of March, and for Americans, on the 1st of July, 1822.—Mr. Adams, in reply, expresses his astonishment at an attempt to mark out the boundary between the two countries other than by treaty. He also states, that he is instructed to ask for "explanation of the grounds of right, upon principles generally recognised by the laws and usages of nations."—Mr. Poletica then enters, at considerable length, into a history of the Russian discoveries on the north-west coast of America. It appears, that the Emperor Paul I., in 1789, granted its first charter to the Russian American Company. This gave them a right of coast down to the 55th degree of north latitude, with permission to extend their discoveries to the southward. Mr. Poletica adduces the fact of Behring having, in the Russian employ, at least penetrated as far as Mount St. Elias, which he, in fact, so called; and of Captain Tchirikoff, his second in command, having "pushed his discoveries as far as the 49th degree of north latitude." It subsequently however, appears, that this claim of discovery consists in being shipwrecked on the shore; the survivors forming a settlement, which, in 1789, amounted to 462 individuals.—Mr. Poletica says, the claims of the Russians "rest upon the three bases required by the general laws of nations and immemorial usage among nations; that is, upon the title of first discovery; upon the title of first occupation; and in the last place, upon that which results from a peaceable and uncontested possession of more than half a century—an epoch, consequently, several years anterior to that when the United States took their place among independent nations." Mr. Poletica asserts the right of his Government to claim down to latitude 49, but states that right to be waved, and the 51st degree fixed upon as half way between the Russian settlement of New Archangel and the American colony at the mouth of the Columbia. At the conclusion of this letter we remarked the expression, "the relations of amity and good understanding which have till now subsisted." &c.

Mr. Adams, in his letter of March 30, says, "From the period of the existence of the United States as an independent nation, their vessels have freely navigated those seas; and the right to navigate them is a part of that independence."

Mr. Poletica, in his answer of the 2d of April, observes, "I cannot dissemble, Sir, that this same trade beyond the 51st degree will meet with difficulties and inconveniences, for which the American owners will only have to accuse their own imprudence, after the publicity which has been given to the measures taken by the Imperial Government for maintaining the rights of the Russian American Company in their absolute integrity."

On this, the *TIMES* very justly remarks, "It seems, then, that all that is necessary upon this single point, to place the two nations in a state of war, is—that the Americans should exercise a right which is 'a part of the independence'; and that the Russians should, as they assert they will, attack the Americans exercising this right!"

American Papers to April 25.—Our Friends.—We wonder what our friends, the British reviewers, will say of us, when they see the Congressional proceedings of the present session? Captain Symmes had seriously requested aid to enter into the hollow of the earth, by the hole at the north; and James Bennett, of Philadelphia, has asked for a patent to secure him the benefits of his intention to fly over it!! Surely they will be quite astonished; and we may expect some of their most dignified paragraphs about these things.—*Niles' Register*.

Advices from Curacao to the 4th of April state, that no doubt was entertained of the speedy capture of Puerto Cabello by the Columbians. The blockading squadron consisted of seventeen vessels.—The advices from the interior of the Main also hold out expectations, that the whole Spanish force in that quarter would soon be overcome.

American Congress.—A select committee of the House have recommended a reduction of the expenses of the members; also

of the salaries of the government clerks, &c. by which they conceive, ninety to one hundred thousand dollars a year may be saved to the public. The present expense of both Houses of Congress is about

	DOLLS. C.
Pay and mileage of the Members	336,975 90
Salaries of Clerks, &c.	17,100 00
Salaries of Doorkeepers, Sergeant of Arms, &c.	9,000 00
	363,075 90

It is proposed to return to "good old principles" of economy; to reduce the pay and mileage of the members to six dollars a day, &c.

A Danish schooner, which had been trading to La Guayra, was, on the 4th of April, sent into St. John's, Porto Rico, and condemned, although a demand was made for her by the Danish Government. The Spanish privateer that took her is on her second cruise, with orders to capture any vessel trading with ports in possession of the Patriots, without regard to nations.

We should be glad to know whether these insolent Dons purpose capturing English vessels that trade with La Guayra, and other ports of the Patriots; a trade which they have unmolestedly pursued for years. If so, the proposed, and now pending, measure in Parliament, of opening a reciprocal trade with these countries, will require to be accompanied by a remonstrance to the Spanish Authorities; or by the sharper arguments of a few sloop of war against these petty privateers, who cannot be considered as better than marauders when we take into consideration the immense territory they would fain shut up from the general commerce of the world, because the stubbornness of Spain has deprived her of a share in it. The best intimation England can convey to Spain of the opinion she entertains of the contemptible policy pursued by the Cortes towards these infant republics, and of her determination not to relinquish an important branch of her trade, is at once, to acknowledge the independence of those states. It is deplorable that the Cortes, who have otherwise evinced much soundness of policy and liberality, should pursue a measure so puerile and ignoble, that it reminds us of the greedy and fretful child, who, sickened by the avidity of his repast, would rather destroy the remainder than permit his companions to partake of it.

It would seem to be necessary to own a mountain, or a hill susceptible of that appellation, in order to be President of the United States. General Washington had Mount Vernon; Mr. Adams has Montezello; Mr. Jefferson, Monticello; and Mr. Madison, Montpelier. No chance for any of us in the low country of South Carolina, unless fancy be allowed to create a *Montinegni-naire*.—*Charleston Courier*.

American Papers.—The Cortes has brought us New York papers to the 5th of May. In the Senate, Mr. King had introduced a bill, authorizing the President to open the ports of the United States to British vessels from the West Indies, the moment satisfactory evidence had been received that the British Government had afforded the same facilities to American vessels.—The bill for appropriating 100,000 dollars to defray the expense of missions to South America has passed both Houses of Congress. In the Senate an attempt was made to prevent the money being drawn from the treasury until the President shall be satisfied that the proposed missions will not interrupt the friendly relations of Spain with the United States; but this (says the NATIONAL ADVOCATE) was promptly and very properly rejected.

Scarcity of Specie.—The scarcity and high price of specie is accounted for by a fact disclosed in the South American documents just presented to Congress, that the coinage of the Mexican mint, which in 1810, amounted to more than 20,000,000, would not exceed 4,500,000 in 1824; the deficit, in eleven years, being estimated at 70,000,000 of dollars.—*American Paper*.

Slave Trade.—In the American Senate, April 12, the Report of the Committee on the slave trade was brought up and read. The chief recommendation is the establishment of right of reciprocal search by restricted and peaceful concession; and they conclude with recommending the following resolution:—"Resolved,—That

the President of the United States be requested to enter into such arrangements as he may deem suitable and proper with one or more of the maritime powers of Europe, for the effectual abolition of the slave trade."—The report was ordered to be printed.

Disturbance at St. Salvador.—Accounts to 24th of February via America, state, that many bloody scenes had taken place at St. Salvador, in consequence of the arrival of an European General to take command as Governor and Military Chief. Supported by the European and Portuguese troops, about 3,000 in number, he demanded of the Brazilian Commander the resignation of his authority; and the latter, supported by the native troops and populace, refusing, they were fired upon in the Palace-square, and a considerable number killed and wounded. The Brazilians were compelled to retreat to a fort and thence to the country. Three hundred of them killed and wounded, and about 30 European troops. Many of the Brazilians were shot down while peaceably passing the streets. On the 27th tranquillity and trade were in some measure restored—but a return of the Brazilians to attack the place was expected.

New Mexican Tariff.—A new Tariff has been issued by the Government of Mexico, which was to take effect on the 21st January last if approved of by the Congress. It provides that a duty of 25 per cent. shall be levied on the entry of all goods, produce, and effects of any nation. Every vessel to pay 20 reals per ton, besides the duty.

East and West India Sugars.—This is a subject of great importance to the commercial and general interest; and we take this opportunity to observe, that, those who are desirous of making themselves masters of the question, in all its bearings, may consult the LIVERPOOL MERCURY, in which the letters of Mr. Cropper and his respectable opponent F. may be found at full length (our present volume) see pages 3, 35, 51, 67, 79.—The following compliment to the letters of our esteemed townsman appeared in the last number of THE SCOTSMAN:—"The subject is ably discussed in a pamphlet, by Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, to which we beg leave to call the attention of our readers. Nothing can be more conclusive than Mr. Cropper's statement: his views are equally enlightened and profound; and discover, throughout, that active and disinterested spirit of benevolence which so eminently distinguishes the sect (*Quakers*) to which Mr. Cropper belongs."

It is supposed that the alleged *fracas* at Lintin, in which several Chinese are stated to have lost their lives, is merely an American version of an affair which happened a short time previous to the departure of the East India Company's ships which lately arrived from China. A squabble had taken place between a number of the natives and some seamen of the *TOPAZE*, who had been on shore on a watering party, when Captain Richardson fired two shots into the water, and thereby succeeded in securing his men from further molestation. Some of the Chinese may have been hurt in the fray; but it was not understood at Canton that any lives had been lost, or that any interruption to the trade would result from it. Indeed, of so little importance was it considered, that no representation of the circumstance appeared to have been made to the Chinese authorities.—Captain Blackwood, of the *CORLEW*, had sailed for Manilla.

A British officer (a Mr. Turner) about to embark for France, was last week requested by a messenger from the Secretary of State's office, to deliver up certain martial drawings, purporting to be copies taken from some at Greenwich hospital; with which request he immediately complied. It is stated, that his purpose was to deliver them to the Greek patriots, in order to assist them in their plans against the Turks. As the transaction was not of a treasonable nature, he was permitted to proceed.—*Liverpool Mercury* May 31.

Diplomacy.—We see by a paper presented to the House of Commons, that this country paid last year for diplomacy, £265,962, including £52,642 for pensions. In 1792, the total charge was only £113,989, including £11,486 for pensions. This is the case in every branch of the public expenditure, though there is always some excellent reason for it!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—549—

Late Liverpool Papers.

Liverpool, June 7, 1822.—George's Dock, from which the tide is at present excluded, presents a very singular appearance. The vessels are all removed, preparatory to its enlargement and repair. The black accumulated mud, in large heaps and furrows, as left by the indentures of vessels' bottoms and the receding tide, and a few needy gleaners, planted here and there up to the middle, intent on picking up the scattered stumps of timber, old cordage, or whatever may have fallen overboard, gave a faint idea of some formerly-inhabited and now gloomy and ingulphed region. The dry basin is also about to undergo a thorough repair preparatory to its intended connexion with the Princes' Dock.

The Duke and Duchess of Athol and suite arrived at the King's Arms, from London, on Sunday. They were entertained by the Mayor to a splendid dinner in the Town-hall on Monday; and this day will embark on board the *Majestic* steam packet, for Mona Castle, in the Isle of Man. Wednesday his Grace was entertained by George Drinkwater, Esq.

Curiosity.—Between two timbers of a pilot boat now building (to replace No. 9) in the shipwrights' yard of Messrs. Nickson and Co. Queen Anne-street South, a robin redbreast has built a nest, and is now sitting upon six eggs. This little bird appears totally unconcerned at the continual noise made by the carpenters, in the progress of their work.

There are now growing in a hot-bed belonging to Dr. Hully of Fordsham, Cheshire, several cucumbers, one of the length of six or seven inches, which have been forced by means of steam conveyed under the bed, instead of manure, for the short period of three weeks.

Halton, the Yorkshire pedestrian, who ran ten miles and a quarter within the hour, about a year ago, near this place, has challenged Beal, Ashton, or any man in England, from one mile to ten, and for any sum not less than £200, nor more than £1000. —*Doncaster Gazette.*

The following curious advertisement was last week posted in a window in the town of Eton:—"8 sho heggs for six pence."

Law Forms.—Not long since, an attempt was made to invalidate an indenture, because (though perfect in all other parts) the paper on which it was written, was not cut in at the top! The Judge desired to look at the deed; and, taking his scissors from his pocket, he quietly zigzagged it, and returned it to the profound lawyer by whom the quibble was started, as a valid instrument.

Cheap Traveling.—An Edinburgh gentleman gives the following account of his travelling expenses:—From London to Manchester, at the rate of 9 miles an hour, £1-1s.; Manchester to Liverpool 4s.; Liverpool to Dumfries, per the steam packet, £1-1s. Dumfries to Edinburgh, per mail, 10s.; in all, £2-16s. from London to Edinburgh, being little more than 14d. per mile.

Martyrdom Sermon.—The most remarkable one of this description was that preached in 1695, by the Rev. Wm. Stephens, Rector of Sutton, in Surrey, before the House of Commons, on the anniversary of the First Charles's "Martyrdom." He told them, that the observation of that day was intended not out of any de-testation of his execution, but to be a lesson to other Kings and Rulers how they ought to behave themselves to their subjects, lest they should come to the same end.

On Saturday se'night, London was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and hail. At Kensington, also, the hailstones were very destructive. In a garden, some of the trees were stripped as if it had been winter; and, on sweeping the leaves together next morning, sparrows were found under them, killed. At Malcolm's nursery 1200 squares of glass were demolished, and the destruction of valuable plants incalculable. In Kensington Palace Gardens 1500 squares were destroyed. Much other damage was done.

Clerical Magistrates.—The following is a section of the new constitution of New York:—"And whereas, the Ministers of the

gospel are, by their profession, dedicated to the service of God, and the cure of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination whatsoever, shall, at any time hereafter, under any pretence or description whatever, be eligible to or capable of holding any civil or military office or place within this state?" It must be admitted, that these republicans know the enemies of liberty, as well domestic as foreign.

The following has been suggested as likely to assist in the detection and prevention of Horse stealing:—Cut the initials of the owner's name in the hair, on the side of the horse, under the saddle. Few thieves will take a horse so easily identified, as it is almost impossible to deface the mark without creating suspicion.

Improvement in Naval Architecture.—On Thursday last, the public were much gratified, and astonished, at the exhibition of an iron steam-boat in the River Thames, between London and Battersea bridges. At twelve o'clock, a large party of distinguished naval Officers, engineers, and servants, embarked at Parliament Stairs, on board the *Aron*, Manby, iron steam boat, which immediately got under weigh, and proceeded to Battersea bridge: she then descended to Blackfriars, and manoeuvred for several hours between the bridges in a very superior style. This steam-boat was built at the Horsley Iron Works, near Birmingham, by Mr. Manby, and put together at Rotherhithe. She is the most complete piece of workmanship in the iron way that has ever been witnessed, and draws one foot water less than any steam-boat that has ever been built. She is 106 feet long, and 17 broad, and is propelled by a 30 horse engine, and Oldham's revolving oars, the most perfect piece of mechanism that has yet been adopted in steam boats. The great advantage of these oars, is their entering and leaving the water edgewise, by which means no power is lost, and they are particularly useful in rivers; with narrow bridges as they occupy little more than half the breadth of the common wheel. We have no doubt but the iron boats will be generally adopted, particularly where a small draft of water is necessary. Another advantage they have over steam-boats in general, is their perfect safety from fire, and uncommon steadiness under the engine. This boat will leave London in a few days for Paris, the first instance of a direct communication between the capitals of France and England. Amongst the gentlemen present, were observed Admirals Sir William Hope, Sir Pultney Malcolm, Sir James Wood Gage, Captains Dundas and Napier, Mr. Manby, the inventor, Mr. Williams, the patented of the revolving oars, and several others, who were much pleased with the exhibition. —*London Courier, May 15.*—The revolving oars are now in use in the *Waterloo* packet between Liverpool and Dublin, and found equally advantageous in a sea way.

Earl of Lonsdale.—We are sorry to hear that the Earl of Lonsdale has had a fall from his horse, by which accident he broke two of his ribs.

Rein Deer.—We hear that it is intended to colonize that superb and valuable animal—the rein-deer—in the mountainous districts of Westmorland and Cumberland, where the *lichen lanigerinus*, or rein-deer moss, which is the principal food of these animals, is found in great abundance:—"The flesh of the rein-deer," says Mr. Swainson, "is the most delicious venison, and its milk is of the consistence of cream, and of the most exquisite flavour, and contains double the nutriment of that of the cow. The butter and cheese made from it are excellent,—the former is made from milk only agitated by a whisk in a wooden vessel. The rein-deer is, perhaps, exceeded by no animal for fleetness. A Laplander in his lledge will travel a hundred miles in one day with one animal. Mr. Bullock surprised the Londoners by yoking two of them in a small carriage, and they trotted with him in it, through Piccadilly, at the rate of 16 miles an hour; and on another occasion, he galloped them at the rate of 20 miles of an hour; yet they are so remarkably docile and tractable, that a child may lead and feed them."

Mr. Matthews.—Mr. Mathews, they say is about to take a trip to the United States, in order to be at home to the Americans.

Marquis of Hastings.—The following is a Resolution of the Court of East India Proprietors passed on the 29th of May.

"Resolved, that this Court, highly appreciating the signal merits and services of the most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor General in India, are anxious to place on the Records of the East India Company, their expression of deep regret, that family circumstances have led to a declaration on the part of that distinguished Nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station.

And this Court being desirous that the sense they entertained of the Conduct and Services of the Marquis of Hastings, should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, —have further

Resolved that the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B. for the unremitting zeal, and eminent ability, with which during a period of nearly nine years he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself and advantage to the Interests of the East India Company."

Sir Walter Scott.—Among the advertisements in the latest of the English papers, we observe a work to be in the press, by Sir Walter Scott, entitled "Hallidon Hill," being a Dramatic Sketch from Scottish Manners.

"Knights Squires and Steeds shall enter on the Stage."

Hallidon Hill and its revelries, were a frequent theme of Sir Walter, and we may anticipate much pleasure from this work. The same advertisement announces that "Nigel Olifant, Lord Glenvarloch" was already published—the *COLUMBIA* may therefore have copies on board.—*John Bull.*

London, June 6, 1822.—A Letter from Salonica, received this morning, says—"The important island of Negropont (the ancient Bubœa) is delivered from the Turkish yoke, after a series of bloody battles, in which the Greeks of the island were supported by the troops of the Peloponnesus. The inhabitants of Sangonia have intercepted a large sum of money from Constantinople to Chourachid Pasha. The Hydriots have seized three English vessels with ammunition for the Turks; the Greek Government paid the captains of these vessels the price of their cargoes and sent them to Zante, with a letter to the English Commander, complaining of the repeated violations of the neutrality to which the English had pledged themselves. An Austrian vessel, after consenting to be searched by a Greek brig, fired upon her, and killed several of her crew; but the Greek returned the charge, captured the Austrian, and carried her to Patmos, where the Captain will be tried.

Extrait of another letter from the same place:—"The journey of the Emperor of Austria is again talked of; it is said his Majesty will have an interview with the Sovereigns of Naples and Piedmont, and that the Congress, which was in contemplation to be held at Florence, will not take place."

The French Papers of Monday have arrived this morning, a few extracts from which will be found under their proper head. They contain little that is of moment, a political sense. We learn from them that the celebrated Mineralogist, Abbe Haüy, died at his house in the JARDIN DES PLANTES, on Saturday last.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—M. Tatishcheff has now been a fortnight here, and there is not yet any appearance of a change in the state of our relations with the Porte; on the contrary, the belief in the continuation of peace gains ground.

We have the following accounts from the Turkish frontiers:—It is affirmed that Persia insists on the cession of Armenia. The Porte avoids giving any precise declaration, and depends greatly on the mediation of England for the arranging of their difficulties.

According to other accounts, coming from good authority, the Porte had ordered the Pasha of Bagdad to continue the war with Persia, and not to listen to any proposals for peace. This

has highly incensed the Schah, who has published a formal Declaration of War against Turkey, and left Teheran with a large army, which he intends to command in person. The vanguard is said to have joined the troops of his grandson, and the whole of this great force to be advancing against the Pashalick of Erzerum.

The weather, which in the whole of March, and the first half of April, was the mildest and warmest in the memory of man, in our northern climate, has been succeeded, for three weeks past by severe cold, with furious storms. The progress of vegetation, which was very much advanced, is suddenly checked; we only hope that the prospect of the farmer may not be blighted by it.

Hanover, May 28.—It is said that his Majesty, whom we still hope to see this summer, will take for a time the mineral waters of Rehburg.

An article from Hamburgh, of May 19, says, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse-Homburgh has received official information that his Majesty's health will not permit him to take such a journey this year.

Smyrna, April 8.—The Turks who landed at Scio on the 12th, have shed so much blood, that they have given courage to the vanquished. I speak of what I have seen, and still shudder at the thought of it—12,000 dead bodies of Christians, of all ages and both sexes, were lying in the streets, squares, and environs of the city. The Turks had, on their side, 4,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. The Greeks are now entrenched in the mountainous parts of Scio, whence they will not probably venture except with a sure prospect of success. An amnesty has been proposed for the insurgents, and the proposals have been caused by the Agents of France and Austria, who met with a positive refusal; and conquest or die is the unanimous cry of the whole population. Since then, the Standard of the Cross floats on all the mountains.

It was reported this morning that the Samians had made a descent in the Gulf of Mycale, to effect a diversion in favour of the inhabitants of Scio, but this news needs confirmation.

Brussels, June 2.—A letter from Odessa of the 7th May, published in the Augsburg Journal, says, that there seems no probability, since the mission of M. de Tatishcheff, of a war with the Turks.

Spanish Cortes.—A highly important document has reached this country—a Message from the Spanish Cortes to Ferdinand, which may be considered as remonstrance with the King for his encouragement of the enemies of the Constitution. Next to the strong and peremptory tone in which the Cortes addressed the King, the language is remarkable in which they speak of the employment of the influence of the French Government to foment the troubles of Spain. Distrust, they say, increases every day, "when it is clearly seen with what ardour a foreign nation, or rather the Government of that nation, uses its influence to increase our troubles, foment our complaint, and abuse our holy revolution by every kind of imposture and calumny." They also require the King, though not very explicitly, to make representations to the French Government on the subject.

In more than one sense this document is highly gratifying to us. It was feared by persons in this country, the most acquainted with the affairs of Spain, that, by the great means of influence at his disposal, the King would succeed in corrupting a majority of the present Cortes, as he had done of the last; because though the far greater number of them were elected from the reputed friends of liberty, it is obvious that in a country so new to liberty as Spain, a considerable degree of hazard must attend the first nominations. The moral qualities of the new Representatives had not been tried, and the progress which the "just and necessary influence" made in the first months of the present Cortes was alarming. The present remonstrance, however, puts an end to doubt as to the honesty of the majority of the Cortes. What is not less important, it shows the energy with which they are determined to act. It is evident that they are resolved, that,

if Ferdinand will not go on in Spain with the Constitutional system, the system shall go on without Ferdinand. It will be for him to choose.—The most general conviction prevails that he has been intriguing with Foreign Powers; and when we remember his own former conduct, and the recent perjury of the King of Naples, the Cortes of Spain will be guilty of political suicide if they hesitate to take decisive measures from any personal consideration for the Monarch.

While this distrust between the Cortes and the King prevails in Spain, in Portugal the happiest union exists between all the branches of Government. This, by the way, is no bad proof that the friends of liberty do not seek grounds of offence against the King of Spain. In Spain and Portugal there is no difference in the temper of the friends of liberty. The difference is in the disposition of the King.

Paris, June 4.—A *ci-devant* Russian diplomatist, whose opinion I asked yesterday on the subject of peace or war, replied, "I shall consider the latter as inevitable, while Nesselrode and Capo d'Istria remain amongst the number of Alexander's advisers."

The spirited conduct of the Portuguese Government, in turning M. Le Comte Avagado out of the kingdom, is highly applauded in the political circles of Paris; but people are still more satisfied with the decree of Ferdinand VII. dated at Aranjuez on the 15th ultimo, by which Ballasteros and Mina are appointed to command two of the divisions marching on the Pyrenees. The nomination of old Lazan is not quite so satisfactory; the conduct of this officer has been more that doubtful his future exertions may expiate past errors. At all events, Spain has begun to act—what with the organization of the patriotic army, and the new law of the Cortes against the treasonable practices of the Spanish *Ultras*, the most salutary effects may be anticipated.

Letter from Zante.—I send you the following extract of a letter just received here from Zante; it is dated 5th May:—The Greeks of Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedon, have organized several new corps. Demetrius Ypsilanti has gone at the head of 13,000 men to join Odysseus, at Macedon. They are to attack Larissa, and have already repulsed the Pasha of Salonica. News has this moment arrived of a sanguinary action between 500 Souliotes and a large body of troops dispatched by Chourachid Pasha to escort the treasures of Ali Pasha to Constantinople.—It is said to have fallen into the hands of the Patriot corps, and that nearly the whole of the Ottoman force was destroyed. It is also just reported that the Greek fleet has obtained another signal victory over the Captain Pasha. We know that previously to its leaving Hydra, the crews bound themselves by a solemn oath to conquer or perish. Were it not for the assistance recently given to the Turks by the English Government, the Greeks would be in no alarm for their liberties; as it is, they almost despair of success, if an immediate change do not take place in the Councils of his Britannic Majesty. In the event of being abandoned to their fate by the European Powers, the whole Greek people have determined to quit their native land for ever, and seek an asylum on some foreign shore.

A very appropriate Toast.—The chairman, at a late Pitt dinner, made a slight mistake in wording the next toast. "His Majesty's ministers, to whose exertions Great Britain owed so much." This is nonsense; it was evidently intended to be "His Majesty's ministers, by whose exertions Great Britain owed so much,"—a happy allusion to eight hundred millions of debt.

A journey to France is now performed in less than half the time that was formerly occupied in travelling to London. On Friday morning week, a gentleman of Chester left that city, and at seven o'clock the following evening arrived at Calais!

Present Ministry.—We must mention a report which has reached us, that the assignment of that enormous salary to young Wynn, as Nuncio to the Swiss Cantons, is to be given up. The fate of the double Postmastership may have made Ministers wary. A sense of shame, some have thought, may even restrain the family for whom the appointment is thus endowed, from plundering the nation in so barefaced a manner: yet, in truth, we are more inclined to wish than to hope for such mode-

ration on their part: for when the bargain was made, the value of the Swiss embassy must have come under discussion: the Grenvilles must have been told how much was meant for them under that head; and it is, generally, the first proposal of a crime that shocks either young or even old offenders. A man, when he first heard of between four and five thousand a year attached to a Swiss embassy, must have stared with as much astonishment as if he were assured that the heavy drops of rain that are descending as we write this, were each laden with a guinea. On making up his mind, therefore, to accept such an embassy, it is impossible that he must not have taken into his calculation, as going with it, public reproach, the clamours of a distressed nation, and the abhorrence of honourable minds. What new lights, therefore can have subsequently broken in upon such a man to restrain his rapacity? He had the whole subject before him at the first glance. The same may be said of the makers as well as the receiver of the proposition. Its atrocity could not escape their observation. Our inference therefore is, that if the bargain be stayed, it will be stayed by no remorse of the parties—by no attainment of a more accurate knowledge of facts—by no consideration for the public distress—but by the absolute prohibition and negative of Parliament only.

The continuance of a Ministry that finds itself so often in a minority is singular enough in our history, but yet not surprising at this time. They have all the means of corruption in their hands possessed by other Ministers; they employ them—we see with how little delicacy or moderation; they are the first men that ever declared for themselves, or suffered it to be argued for them by others, that useless places were necessary in order to enable the servants of the Crown to corrupt Members of Parliament. But yet the distress of the country is at present so severe, that it is difficult to compensate by private offers or promises for the positive loss and probable danger which any man of fair property must sustain, by voting for measures obviously unjust and unreasonable. On the other hand, some, and particularly among that class called country gentlemen, may be afraid of heaping disgrace after disgrace upon the present Ministers, from an apprehension, lest in a momentary fit of spirit or spleen they should throw up their places, and make way for their antagonists. This we should think a needless fear: for though Ministers do not at this particular period possess influence enough to carry all measures, yet would they take out with them quite sufficient to paralyze any future Ministry; unless, indeed, something of a Parliamentary reform were effected in the first instance. Let any man reflect for how long a time they have been the dispensers of all honours and emoluments, how many have looked up to them, and to none else but them, for places, pensions, advancement—for benefices in the church, commissions in the army and navy, law appointments, diplomatic appointments, excise, customs, tax-office appointments. Whenever they move, with them move also the eyes, the hearts, the hopes of all to whom we have just alluded, constituting such an aggregate of political force as was never possessed by any other set of men. Nor is it in them the proof of any talent; it simply results from having been long fixed in their situations—as undisturbed objects, be they stocks, or stones, always gather a quantity of filth round them, that renders their position more secure. The King could not transfer this influence to their successors, because it has never been exercised by himself personally: it in truth attaches personally more to Lord Liverpool than himself. His Majesty could not hope at his time of life to fight his way through it, if he were to endeavour to sustain any other set of men: it would overpower him and his new friends, and replace the possessors of it in their ancient seats. There is no chance, therefore, of shaking the present men, or overthrowing the general maxims of their administration, by Parliamentary votes. Those who view such an issue with apprehension, and are in consequence less inclined to oppose them on detached questions, may compose their fears. For our own parts, we begin to think that the best thing that can happen is, that distress may so long continue as to force the present Ministers into a course of retrenchment as averse to their dispositions and practice; and that when the public pressure is withdrawn, the nation may derive the benefit of measures which would never otherwise have been adopted.—*Times*.

Varieties.

Liverpool Mercury, May 31, 1833.

LOCAL.

St. Thomas's Spire.—A commodious flight of scaffolding is now nearly completed from the tower part to the top of the spire, for the purpose, we understand, of enabling a number of qualified individuals thoroughly to survey the whole; and the better to observe every defect the perished mortar is extracted from the joints. Their report will determine whether it will be completely repaired in exact accordance with its present elegant design; or, should that be deemed unsafe, remodelled in the spiral part by the substitution of some less lofty upperstructure. As we conceive this beautiful and delicate monument must be entirely marred by any alteration in its pristine proportions, we sincerely hope, that nothing but a strong conviction of public danger, from dilapidation or defect of the tower, will induce the surveyors to deprive the town of an ornament, of which it may justly be proud.

His Grace the Duke and Duchess of Athol and snite, are expected in town this week, on their way to Castle Mona, Isle of Man, for which place they will embark by the Superb steam packet next Friday.

PROMISCUOUS.

A publican in Birmingham was, last week, fined £200, for boiling grains of paradise in his wort, in the process of brewing his ale.

A daring footpad robbery was committed on the turnpike-road between Tittensor and Trentham, on Thursday evening, the 25th ult. between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, on the person of Mr. Charles Fernyhough, of Rough Close, near Lave End, Staffordshire, who it appears had been at a sale at Swinnerton, provided with cash to make some purchases, but being disappointed, was returning home, when he was overtaken by three ruffians, one of whom seized and pinioned his arms; another struck him a violent blow on the temples; and after the party had inflicted further bodily injury, they robbed him of two £20 notes and some silver, and then threw him into a ditch by the roadside, in an almost senseless state. It did not appear that they had either bludgeons or fire arms. The attack was so sudden, and the confusion of the moment such, that Mr. Fernyhough is unable to give a description of either the person or dress of these villains, except that one was a stout athletic man, and wore a long topcoat; but we trust that the vigilance of the police will, ere long, put a stop to the further career of these nightly marauders.—*Stafford paper.*

The oak-tree is still standing in the New Forest, against which the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel glanced and killed King William Rufus, though now much decayed.

Hemp.—The sails and cordage of a first-rate ship of war require, it is said, 180,000 pounds of rough hemp for their construction; and an average of five acres of land, if it is added, is required to produce one ton of them. If so, one of these death inflicting machines consumes a year's produce of 424 acres of land, to furnish its necessary tackle!—Could any of our maritime correspondents supply us with the estimated expense of land required for the raising of the timber—the time of its growth, &c. that the public may know how much food could be raised on the whole?

It is asserted that the common groundsel, given to horses in the stable, will cure greasy heels.

The gross amount of taxation for the year 1831, for Great Britain and Ireland, was 65 millions; and if we reckon the population at twenty millions, it gives a taxation of £3-5s. for each person, man, woman, and child.

Every thing sells remarkably cheap in the markets of Barnstable, Bideford, and Torrington.—Butter fetches from 6d. to 8d. the pound of 16 ounces—the best veal 2½d. to 3d.

On Wednesday se'night, four unhappy men were executed in London for burglary; and on Friday, two other wretched creatures, for a similar offence.

White Slaves.—Two white men, lately convicted of vagrancy in a Christian county, Kentucky, were sold for three months. The bidders were two blacks and a white.

It is said, that James Geddes, an able engineer, is about to proceed to Ohio to survey a canal route from lake Erie to Ohio river.

An Impostor.—A young man of the name of Pilkington, about 31 years of age, has been for some time imposing upon many respectable persons in various places, by stating himself to be deaf and dumb. His general tale is, that he has been at the London Asylum for the deaf and dumb, but being unhappy, and anxious to return home, he had left clandestinely, and got out of his way. He described himself, in several instances, as the son of the Minister of Haslingden, Lancashire, of the name of Phillips; in another, as the son of a Quaker, of the name of Minns, of Crawshaw Booth, near Haslingden; at Birmingham, where he has

resided for the last two months, he has gone under his right name of John Pilkington, but stated that he was the son of an Archdeacon in London. After a minute investigation all his representations have been proved to be false, and he has given ample proof that he is neither deficient in speech nor hearing. The reason he has chosen Haslingden and Crawshaw Booth for the place of his residence, is, that he has an uncle at the former, with whom he has lived, by which means he is enabled to describe those places accurately. He is a young man of slender make, about five feet eight inches high, rather fair complexion, light brown hair and whiskers, very interesting in appearance, and his manners polite and gentlemanly; he has evinced the most perfect indifference to all sudden and unexpected sounds which have been made to detect him; nor can we find that the least emotion has been, at any time discovered in his countenance, when his case has been the subject of open and severe animadversion in his presence; though at other times he has feigned the utmost sensibility of feeling: his ideas flow with great facility. We think it necessary to state these particulars with the view of putting our readers on their guard, since from the circumstances with which we have been made acquainted, he must be a young man of considerable ability, and likely to deceive the most cautious. We think it desirable that this case should obtain publicity through the medium of other Journals.—*Worcester Journal, May, 1833.*

American Wit.—AMERICA AND RUSSIA; of the one and the other.

—If we may judge from the formidable list of witnesses summoned up by Mr. Poletica, in defence of the claims of Russia on the North West Coast, the contest between that Power and our Government will not be speedily settled. Teeline-off, Choldil-off, Serebronic-off, Krasaini-off, and Payc-off, are a few of the authorities by which he hopes to urge us off, and warns us off, from our settlements on that part of the Continent, and if these fail, no doubt his august master will send some old Plat-off to drive us off, force us off, and Kutus off. These will no doubt be met by the Administration at Washington, who will summon Presidents Jeffers-on and Madis-on, Ambassador Middlet-on, Secretary Thomp-on, Judges Livingst-on and Johns-on and reporter Wheht-on, to establish their pretensions; and should these fail, the last resort will be had to General Jacks-on, who will no doubt, dash on towards Columbus River, and take off the heads of all the off's that can be sent to oppose him.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Child Murder.—Ann Monntford, whose melancholy case we last week recorded, was tried at the Old Bailey on Wednesday se'night. The poor creature appeared quite calm when brought into Court; she was allowed a chair. Her derangement was proved by several witnesses. The child she had destroyed was the youngest often. She was of sober habits and a religious turn, and constantly appeared at divine service. Her husband was a weaver in Virginia-row, Bethnal-green. When asked what defence she had to make, she rose up and said, "I want to get home to my family, if I can; that is all I have to say. I want to get home."—*Verdict—Guilty: the prisoner bring insane at the time of committing the act.*—She will therefore be confined in the Lunatic Asylum during his Majesty's pleasure.

The trade of Glasgow, as is generally the case after the spring shipments have been completed, has become less brisk: it is said that one house alone has paid off 720 weavers.

Shipping.

The H. C. Extra ship COLDSTREAM, G. Stephens, Commander, was to be at Gravesend on the 30th of June, and the WOODFORD, A Chapman, in the Downs by the 7th July, both for Bengal direct.

The BRIDGET, Leslie, from Calcutta, was off Falmouth on the 4th of June.

The PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, John McKern, and JOHN TAYLOR, G. Atkinson, were advertised to sail from Liverpool for Calcutta on the 1st July.

On June 5th a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz:—Captain James Pearson, GENERAL HEWITT; Captain Brook Kay, Marchioness of Ely, for Bengal direct.

The ANDROMEDA, Steward, from Bengal and St. Helena, arrived at Deal on the 4th June; and the JAMES SINBALD, Forbes, sailed for Bombay the same day.

Weymouth, June 1.—Passed by Yesterday, the E. I. Ship WINDSON, from China, also the SARAH, free trader, from Bombay.—Passengers, Majors Grant and Hinde, H. M. 65th, Captains Ogilby and Melville, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Elphinstone, Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Fenwick, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Griere, Master Harrison and 18 children.

Deal, June 6.—Arrived and sailed for the river, the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, Blyth, from Ceylon.

The WELLINGTON had arrived in England in the beginning of June, and all her passengers, as far as we can learn, were in good health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

— 553 —

Westminster Anniversary.

MEETING ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Liverpool Mercury, May 31, 1832.

Yesterday at night, the independent electors of Westminster held their fifteenth anniversary dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in commemoration of the patriotic struggle, which terminated in the election of Sir Francis Burdett, as their representative in Parliament. Soon after six, Sir Francis Burdett, who annually officiates as chairman, entered the room, accompanied by his Hon. colleague Mr. Hobhouse, Lord Nugent, Lord Brinton, Dr. Lushington, the Hon. H. G. Bennet, Sir R. Ferguson, Sir G. Robinson, Mr. James, Mr. Monck, the Hon'ble C. Hutchinson, Alderman Wood, Mr. Hume, the Hon. D. Kiinnaird, Alderman Waithman, Mr. Williams, new member for Lincoln, and others. The company having partaken of an excellent dinner, Sir F. Burdett proposed, "The people, the only source of legitimate power" three times three. "The King, and may he recollect his own declaration that the crown is held in trust for the benefit of the people" three times three. "The only remedy for all our national grievances—a full, fair, and free representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament" three times three.

Mr. STUNCH, after an energetic and appropriate speech, proposed the health of "The steady opponent of tyranny and oppression, the constant advocate of Parliamentary Reform, our truly honest representative, Sir Francis Burdett," which was drunk with three times three, and the most fervent applause.

Sir F. BURDETT (when the applause had subsided) addressed the company in his usual happy manner, thanking them for those fresh proofs of their regard, and assuring them that the esteem was mutual. He had never, he said, for one moment, had a doubt of the justice and propriety of the principles which first recommended him to the notice of the independent electors of Westminster. They had ever regulated, and would to the latest period of his life regulate, his public conduct. It was now apparent to all, from the proceedings of Parliament, that the boasted liberties of England were a mere shadow and mockery, if the House of Commons were allowed to be the engine of corrupt influence, instead of being what it was designed to be, the organ of the people for the control of the Executive Government. The safety of the country, it was now more manifest than ever, required that an effectual Reform should take place—such a Reform as would secure to the people a full, free, and fair representation. This was indeed a new era; for it was openly avowed by ministers that unless offices and a burdensome expenditure were necessary to secure a "proper influence" in the House of Commons—that is, that corruption was necessary! If this were true, then all the eulogiums they had heard on the British Constitution were clearly false and absurd. The great vindicator of the Revolution, John Locke, differed on this subject with Lord Castlereagh: he said, "Any attempt to poison the fountains of liberty was an enormous offence, that it would authorize the people to resort to the last principle of liberty,—RESISTANCE TO OPPRESSION." Before all ceremony was thus discarded from the House, the Speaker had appeared quite shocked at sentiments of this kind, though no man, perhaps, was better acquainted with the existence of corrupt practices. Now, however, corruption ceased to be viewed with indignant feelings. It seemed to have produced the same effect on members of Parliament, which Sin, having sprung out of the head of Satan, produced on the heavenly host:

"Amusement seized
All the host of heaven; back they recoiled afraid
At first, and call'd me Sin, and for a sign
Portentous held me; but familiar grown,
I pleaded, and with attractive graces won
The most adverse."

So it appeared that corruption in Parliament had wrought kindly on the affections. Though, at first, its appearance shocked the feelings of gentlemen, it was ardently embraced now, and a majority of the House held that it was absolutely necessary for carrying on the Government. Look at the situation of the country; they would see how corruption was at work in every direction. The distress was great and notorious, though there was much difference of opinion as to its cause; but of the corruption of Parliament there was no doubt; that it was which converted the blessing of abundance into a curse which perverted all the ordinary operations of nature. Look to our colonial system; look to suffering Ireland, and see the absurdity of making civil and religious distinctions, and controlling the fair expression of opinion, that highest stretch of tyranny. A Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) at a late public meeting (of the Literary Society) complimented the French ambassador (Chateaubriand) on his having begun with writing in defence of the Christian virtues, and having ended in upholding Monarchi-

cal principles. Now it appeared to him, that the principles of Monarchy and Christianity were entirely dissimilar. A great and able man, Horne Tooke, had said, "Monarchy we abhor, though Kingship we admit." Certainly the constitution of England was no Monarchy. Monarchical principles

"Had taught to realms undone
The enormous faith of many made for one."

It proceeded on the ground that one family had a paramount interest over a whole community. That was not the principle of the English constitution, much less was it the principle of Christianity, which was, in fact, quite the reverse of it. Christianity was opposed to the splendour of Monarchy by its humility; it was opposed also to it by this essential principle, that the Christian was told to sacrifice his own interest to the interest of others; and they well knew that the great Preacher of that doctrine sacrificed himself for the good of the whole world. To propagate such opinions was the way to excite confusion in the country. The worthy Baronet then adverted to the shameful treatment of Mr. H. Hunt who had performed such a great and solid service to the nation in bringing to light the Ilchester doings. He then touched on the interests of commerce, which, he said, were sacrificed to what was called "the Monarchical principle." Why, he asked, was not trade opened with the struggling South American States? Why not opened with Greece, which was fighting for liberty? Why, in the arrangement of Europe, was unhappy Poland overlooked, or still more unhappy Italy given to foreign potentates? It was impossible to explain such absurd conduct, except by a reference to the Monarchical principle. It was of the utmost importance to the commerce of this Country, that Greece should be free, that Poland should be independent, and that Italy should be rendered a free country. All the advantages that might be derived from such arrangements were sacrificed, leaving out of sight the happiness of millions; leaving out of sight that which Englishmen should never forget, a due regard to the principles of justice and of liberty. These were fatal errors; errors which no man could have committed, unless he were actuated by that cursed Monarchical principle. The electors of Westminster would have the honour of having been foremost in opposing this anti-constitutional and anti-social principle. They had the honour of pointing out to the people of England the path which they must follow, unless they meant to give up all hope of recovering those liberties which had been so wickedly encroached upon. He did not know whether the gentlemen of England were satisfied with this state of things; when they found while the Exchequer was full their pockets were empty, it was odd they did not begin to suspect what became of their property. And all that was required of them was, that they should merely open their mouth and dissent from their own rule; which was surely not too much to ask of the most unpatriotic gentleman! The distresses appeared to him to arise from enormous taxation and the alteration of the currency. Every man must see that if the measure of value be altered, all other things must alter in proportion; and if persons were called on to fulfil engagements, entered into before the currency was altered, according to the rate of currency when the alteration was effected, it was evident that the greatest distress, confusion, and misery, must be the consequence. If, added to that, there was a great deal of bad legislation, an abundance of produce and no market, the result must be that the existing high taxes and low prices must ruin all those who were obliged to sell their produce for the purpose of paying those taxes. He was, however, one of those who firmly believed that there never were greater means of prosperity in England than at the present moment; but they were all rendered useless by mis-administration and mis-government. He was convinced that the country could not flourish as it was now governed, and that it was impossible for any man to administer its affairs beneficially without that organ of public confidence, a real representation of the people in the United Parliament.

Mr. HOBHOUSE, in the course of an able speech, said, he was proud of the manner in which what he had done had been noticed: he was proud, not of his own exertions, but of their choice. The electors of Westminster had shown what could be done by real honest public spirit, and true English feeling. In Westminster, where the vices of the Government had the utmost power of displaying themselves, the virtues of the people had been too strong for them; and they had shown that every part of the empire had the opportunity of exercising the glorious energies of liberty. He then noticed the praises bestowed on the British constitution by De Lolme and others, the boasted liberty of the press, and the eulogised trial by jury; the former of which they were told was like the air they breathed, if they had it not they died. But they ought to recollect there was air which caused death; and the liberty of the press with Lord Sidmouth's circular appeared to him no very invigorating privilege. They knew what the trial by jury ought to be; but there was something called a special jury of "guinea-men," which might be selected from a Pitt-cub, and then what become of the boasted privilege? He now came to another point. They were by foreigners described to be "too happy, if their happiness they knew." He meant, that life and property preserver, that great state insurance office, that mediator between the prince

and the people, that balance of our three-cornered constitution, our own dear and darling English House of Commons. But the people of England saw through all this mist; they were to be cajoled no longer, they saw no glories in the enjoyment of the special juries and packed Parliaments, nor could they assign them any place in the English constitution. In fact, it was difficult to trace out where that constitution was; of it might be said what *Harlequin* said of his horse:

"Thus *Harlequin* extolled his horse,
Good for the field, the road, the course,
One fault he had—a fault indeed;
And what was that;—the horse was dead!"

If any magician's wand had the power of discovering this constitution, it was the wand of the Reformers, for they had pursued the only course which could lead to its discovery. The chairman then gave the following toasts which were drunk with applause:—"Trial by Jury, unpicked and unpacked," "The Liberty of the Press," "Liberty or Death."

Among the speakers who enlivened the company and added to the general enthusiasm of the evening, were Lord Nugent, The Honourable H. G. Bennett, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Monck, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Home, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Ricardo;—the latter of whom observed, in the course of his speech, that there was not in that room a more zealous friend to the cause of reform than the individual who then addressed them. He meant not a sham, but an effectual Reform, which would give the people a majority and more than a majority in the House of Commons. Such a reform could, in his opinion, be effected only in the House of Commons by the exertions of the people out of the House of Commons. He agreed with an Honourable Gentleman who had addressed them that evening, that they were not bound to point out the precise period in our history to which the representation of the people was to be assimilated; the people had a right to demand the very best Government that could be obtained, and if their ancestors had not obtained it, it was no reason why their posterity should not.

Dr. LUSHINGTON, on his health being drunk, declared his entire concurrence with every thing which had been so ably said upon the necessity of reform; but he should deal uncandidly with them if he expressed any concurrence in their hopes of success, through any change of opinion to be expected from the House of Commons. The majority of that House would never act for the people voluntarily. Force and compulsion must alone compel them to abandon their filthy gains. He could not concur in any of the compliments which were extended to the country gentlemen for their change of sentiments upon this subject. He declared that he viewed what was called the landed interest in the House of Commons with contempt and disdain. The more desperately corrupt was the minister, the surer he always was of the support of their base votes. What system of corruption had they not upheld? What job had they not executed? Even to the minister himself they had acted with unparalleled treachery. Did they not at one time vote his standing army, and then, for a pique of their own, withheld his supply? When their own selfish views were thwarted, they threatened to desert their patron, but he was always sure of them to hunt down the liberties of the people.—The prospect to him from that source was hopeless; he earnestly wished to avoid the sad catastrophe; but he verily believed that revolution might precede reform. It was dreadful to contemplate such a state of things; if the choice he given to him of struggling with revolution, or living under despotism, he at once embraced the first, and was ready to perish on the scaffold or in the field, sooner than live in England under a military Government. He would at all times prefer death in any shape to such a doom. Though he had no hope from the House of Commons, he had much from the people; the press, too, was a great ally, in despite of the tyrannical control and base efforts of Ministers. The progress of knowledge had happily outgrown their strength, and would ultimately overpower resistance. This was his only hope, and from no other source did he expect it. He concluded by pledging himself, in the most solemn manner, to the cause of reform.

The Meeting broke up at a late hour.

DEATHS.

In Baltimore, Mrs. Leroy, a French lady, aged 27 years, after having been tapped seventy-six times, by Dr. Chatard, in the space of two years and five months. The quantity of water obtained by the several operations, amounts to eight hundred and seventy-one quarts, by measure. The deceased informed the Doctor, the first time he saw her, that she had already been tapped three times in Philadelphia, by Dr. Matthioli.

On the 16th of May, at Great Gonerby, near Grantham, Widow Miller, aged 83. She desired to be buried in her wedding-dress, and after the funeral to have the screws of her coffin taken out and the lid laid loosely over, which ridiculous requests were complied with. It is somewhat singular that the average age of the pall-bearers (six in number) was eighty-three, corresponding to that of the deceased.

Variation in Prices.

A COMPARISON OF THE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, IN FEBRUARY 1819, AND MAY 1822.

(The period when the Committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank,) and in May 1822.

Our readers will be at a loss to discover the truth of Mr. Ricardo's assertion, that Mr. Peel's Bill has only reduced Commodities 10 per cent. No doubt part of the fall on some articles is imputable to natural causes; but such a general and great reduction must be attributed to some great and overwhelming influence.

	1819 Feb. 2.	1822. May 14.	Per cent. reduction
Ashes, Pearl	60 0	45 0	25
Rice, Carolina	47 0	33 0	29½
Saltpetre	45 0	23 0	48½
Barilla, Sicily	31 0	24 0	22½
Brimstone	210 0	130 0	38
Quicksilver	3 0	1 10	50
Rags	63 0	36 0	42½
Shomac	24 0	20 0	16½
Cloverseed, red	110 0	52 0	52½
Brandy	5 9	4 2	27½
Wheat	70 5	45 7	43
Butter, Belfast	110 0	60 0	45
Cheese	100 0	70 0	30
Bacon, middles	65 0	32 0	50½
Tin	95 0	88 0	7½
Galls	240 0	190 0	20½
Madder-root	92 0	58 0	37
Hops	140 0	90 0	35½
Pitch	10 0	8 0	20
Rosin	10 0	8 0	20
Rapeseed	£46	£32	28½
Petersburgh Ct. Hemp	44 10s	41	7½
Yellow Candle, Tallow	71s. 0d	36s. 0d	49½
Linseed	62 0	35 0	43½
Linseed Oil	£44	£30	32
Gallipoli Oil	100	65	35
Whale Oil	34	19 10s	42½
Bengal Cotton	0d	6½d	33½
Surat Ditto	13	7½	44
Bowed Ditto	1s. 7d	10½	44½
Perham Ditto	1 11½	13	44
Coffee, Domingo	121s. 0d	112s. 0d	8½
Sugar B. P.	50 2	34 8	31
Havana, White	58 0	37 0	36
Rum, Leward	3 0	1 6	50
Wool, Leicester	6 0	4 6	25
Silk, Regio	28 0	19 0	31
Novi	40 3	25 0	38
Bengal	28 0	16 7	40½
China	22 11	19 6	40½
Lead	£26	£22 10s	13½
Brit. Iron	13	9 15	32½
Pepper, Bk	7½d	7d	6½
Memel Timber	£6 17 6	£5 5 0	23½
Amer. Yell. Pine	4 12 6	3 7 0	27
Brit. Copper Cakes	130s.	98s.	30
Indigo (per cent. advance)	9s. 3d	11s. 4d.	18½

BIRTH.

On the 26th of May, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Parker, Royal Artillery, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th of May, at St. Mary-in-bow church, the Rev. William Wollaston Pym, second son of Francis Pym, Esq. M. P. for the county of Bedford, to Sophia Rose, sixth daughter of the late Samuel Gambier Esq.

On the 30th of May, at North Collingham, near Newmarket, William Johnson, aged eighty-four years, Hannah Ridall, aged sixteen years both of the same parish. The bridegroom had been a widower upwards of thirty-four years: a large concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremony, during which the bridegroom was obliged to be assisted by the Clerk in rising from his knees.

Fashion and Cable Talk.

Traveler, May 31, 1892.

His Majesty's New Stand on Ascot-heath Race-course has been built under the direction of Mr. NASH, and is so constructed as to enable every person in it to see the horses during the whole time of running. The arrival of the Prince and Princess of DENMARK obliged the architect to employ an additional number of persons to finish the building by the 4th June.

Grand Selection of Sacred Music.—Yesterday a grand performance of sacred music, chiefly selected from the compositions of HANDEL, HAYDN, MOZART, and BEETHOVEN, took place in St. Ann's Church, Limehouse, for the benefit of the National Schools in the parish, and for the liquidation of the debts incurred in the erection of their National Schools in the district. Amongst the audience, in his native costume, seated on a throne at the end of the church, sat his Royal Highness the Prince MAHENDU, of Delhi, in India, who seemed to pay the most profound attention to the service, and the appearance of so peculiar a personage excited the most marked attention of the auditory. The principal vocal performers were Mrs. SALMON, Miss GOODALL, and Miss STEPHENS; Mr. BRAHAM, Mr. J. B. SALE, Master GEAR, Mr. TERRAIL, Mr. HAWES, Mr. TIRNEY, and Mr. VAUGHAN, who were stationed at the front of the choir. The band and chorals were complete in every department, and consisted of 50 performers, who were assisted by the young Gentlemen of his MAJESTY'S Chapel Royal and St. Paul's Cathedral. The band, which consisted of the most eminent instrumental performers, was led by Mr. SMART, and the whole under the direction of Sir GEORGE SMART, who conducted at the organ. The company were admitted with tickets at one guinea, 10s. and 5s. each. The account of the Schools, and the object of the above performances, was distributed among the audience. It stated that the population of Limehouse consisted of 10,000 persons, and since the formation of the schools 2,500 children have received the benefits of them; and in the erection of the schools debts have been contracted. Five hundred children are now educated in the schools, and 120 of them are annually clothed; and the assistance of Music has been resorted to as an eligible mode of cancelling the obligation.

King's Theatre.—The *Fete for the Distressed Irish* last night was of a very stately order. About three thousand tickets were issued, and probably the chief part of the persons of distinction in town were present. The doors were partially opened about eight, and the preparations were thus in some degree seen in their progress. Workmen were busy in making rather perilous experiments in lighting the additional chandeliers; waiters were hurrying across the stage with preparations for future feasting; and the Committee of Noblemen in their *deshabille*, with his Grace of DEVONSHIRE at their head, were directing, urging, and altering, with boundless diligence and perplexity. The decorations of the house were, on the whole, handsome, and the *coup d'œil* was showy. Round the great central chandelier were fifteen smaller ones, and at their intervals as many immense chains of roses red and white depending from the crown of the central one.—Similar chains were festooned from the fourth range of boxes down to the second, with stands of colours grouped between them. The second range was wrapped with white cloth and roses; the first row above that level with the pit was draped with red and white roses. The dozen or fifteen boxes in the centre of this range were thrown into one, which was over-shadowed by the folds of an enormous pavilion reaching to the gallery and surmounted with a crown. The pavilion was again divided into three compartments by a curtain; two chairs were placed in the central division for the KING and the Duke of YORK. The division on the right had six chairs, which were afterwards occupied by the Princesses, and the Ladies of the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors. In front of this pavilion a space of about twenty yards was raised off for dancing.—At the other end of the vista the proscenium exhibited a superb tent of red and white draperies sustained on gilded columns, and with a whole forest of shrubs in the recesses between. A large transparency of the King in a triumphal car led by Britannia to the succour of Ireland, filled up the farther side of the tent; and a vast chandelier, encircled with a range of smaller lamps, threw a powerful brightness on the entire. Round the Theatre steps covered with crimson led to the different parts of the house, and the arrangements for general ease of access seemed successful. Two bands of the Life Guards were placed in front of the gallery, a band of the Foot Guards were placed under the transparency, and a quadrille orchestra was placed on the right, which played at intervals. From nine till ten the company came in considerable numbers; the boxes were rapidly filled, and the seizure was the easier, as, to prevent any undue appropriation, the doors had been taken off the hinges. The floor now began to exhibit the sparkling of stars, the waving of plumes, and the glories of embroidered coats. The KING's arrival was soon announced, and at half past ten the sounding of trumpets turned all eyes on the Royal box. His MAJESTY entered in a burst of God sent the King from the bands, and was received by the multitude standing. The crowd had by this time become enormous, and this colossal area was completely filled in its whole length. The boxes were equally crowded, and the eye rested on an im-

menso mass of plumes, dresses, scarlet and blue caparisons, glittering with gold, and orders of every class and kind in Europe. The KING conversed for a while with the Duchess of GLOUCESTER and the other Ladies, and then sat down with the Duke of YORK to enjoy the entertainment, such as it might be. For a time its promise was not very captivating; but at length VESTRI and NOBLE appeared in the space before the Pavilion. For the first few moments it was obviously supposed that VESTRI was a young Guardsman and NOBLE a fair exhibitor of fashion; but a sudden plunge of VESTRI, followed by a similar evolution on the part of the Lady, soon convinced the spectators that something more than the skill of mere high life was concerned, and the *Corps de Ballet* was allowed all its honours. This done, the *Gavotte* of the *Minuet de la Cour* was gracefully performed. Then followed, at some slight intervals, a quadrille by all the principal dancers of the theatre, a *pas de deux*, in which DEVANEZ made herself conspicuous, and a repetition of the *gavotte* by PAUL and MARCANDOTTI, a very elegant and animated performance. The pressure to see this graceful exhibition was severe, and gallantry seemed to be occasionally forgotten in curiosity. Refreshments were amply provided in temporary halls, covered in from the Arcade. A long table was laid out in the concert room, where a quadrille band was placed, and those who were overwhelmed by the pressure of the Theatre made their escape to life, rest, and fresh air. The *fete* was in full display at a late hour. The Committee deserve high credit for the expedition with which they made their arrangements; and to judge from the aspect of the night, we should suppose the success to have been as ample as their zeal and benevolence deserved.

Kew Palace, where his MAJESTY spent the day on Wednesday, is intended for the occasional residence of our future QUEEN.

His Grace the Duke of DORSET, Master of the Horse, since his acceptance of office, has effected many radical changes in his department, to the annoyance of those whom his Grace succeeded, and the abridgement of the perquisites of others who get rich by national profusion. The stud of horses at Hampton Court, and in other places, has been reduced, and not less than thirty or forty of these superfluous animals sold either by private contract or public auction.

Mr. ANNOT and Mr. FARREN, of Covent-garden Theatre, have undertaken the direction of the Cheltenham Theatre.

The Earl of Warwick, and other entertainments, were to be performed yesterday evening at the Windsor Theatre, for the benefit of the suffering Irish. On this interesting occasion, Mr. BETTY was to sustain the character of the *Earl of Warwick*, assisted by some Gentlemen amateurs, who kindly came forward in the hope of being able thus to contribute to the fund.

In "good old times," it seems, our Monarchs lacked labour and economy less than at the period in which we live.—EVANS is about to sell the actual Household Book of Queen ELIZABETH, which exhibits the current expenses of her Household for one year, systematically classed under the departments of "Bakchouse and Pantry," "Buttery," "Spicerie," "Kechyn and Larder," "Acutrye," "Paltry," "Saucerye," "Wages, Liveries, and Alms," "Chambre and Robes," &c. &c. Every page of this curious document is indited and signed by ELIZABETH herself, and WALTER BUCKER, the Comptroller of her Household. Why and when was this excellent and exemplary practice discontinued?

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Court Dress.—The gown is composed of a new and very beautiful white transparent material; it is worn over a white satin slip, and is finished at the bottom of the skirt by a trimming which may be styled a net-work of puffs; they are composed of tulle, crossed with pink-gimp, and divided by moss rose-buds. The trimming consists of three rows: the effect is very striking. The corsage is cut low; it is rounded at the bust, which is shaded by a blond tucker; the lower part of the bust is ornamented with pink satin *chemise*, edged with blond and rose-buds to correspond. The train is composed of pink watered lustrous trim, round with a *bevilone* of tulle, which is divided into small compartments by moss rose-buds. The front hair is arranged in light loose curls at each side, so as to leave the forehead a good deal exposed. Head-dress, diamonds, and a profusion of white uncurled ostrich feathers. Necklace and ear-rings, diamonds. White kid gloves, and white satin shoes.

Evening Dress.—A round gown, composed of *buf crepe laine*; the skirt is ornamented with a trimming of the same material, intermixed with leaves formed of blue satin and *gras de Naples*, disposed in two rows of stars, irregularly. Beneath this trimming is another, composed of bands of the same material, with satin *creces* let in. The corsage is tight to the shape; the waist is rather more than the usual length, and the bust is cut low; it is rounded in front, and ornamented at top with a wreath embroidered in blue silk.—Short sleeve, formed in the Spanish style with full puffs and spaces between, embroidered in blue to correspond with the corsage. The hind hair is brought rather high, and arranged in full bows. The front hair is a good deal divided, and dressed low at the sides. Head dress, a bouquet of wild flowers. Necklace and ear-rings, pearl. Blue kid shoes, and white kid gloves.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1822.

Lord St. VINCENT took the oath and his seat. His lordship, in consequence of age and infirmities, remained covered during the ceremony. He wore a purple velvet cap.

The Earl of HAREWOOD presented a petition from Whitby, against the alteration of the navigation laws.

Sir N. COLTHURST, Mr. N. CALVERT, Mr. HART DAVIS, and others, brought up from the Commons the Cork harbour improvement bill, the recognisance bill, the ill-treatment of cattle bill, &c., which were read a first time.

Lord ERSKINE expressed his satisfaction that a bill to prevent cruelty to animals had passed the House of Commons, and presented petitions in its favour from Walworth, St. Anne's Blackfriars, Whitechapel, and Dudley.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN was prepared to have this evening proposed to the House resolutions on the state of Ireland; but he regretted to state that he had two hours ago learned that the noble Earl at the head of the Treasury was so indisposed as to be unable to take any part in the discussion. He would therefore postpone his motion until Friday next, as he understood the noble earl expected to be able to attend the house in a few days.

The order for summoning the house was then discharged, and renewed for Friday.

The manslaughter bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1822.

Sir R. WILSON presented a petition from the curriers of Southwark, praying that the leather tax might not be repealed.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Sir R. WILSON begged to call the attention of the honourable Under Secretary for the Colonial Department to a transaction which he was informed had recently taken place in the Ionian Islands. He would state the facts as they were represented to him, in order that, if false, they might receive a contradiction, and that if they should appear to be true, the persons who had suffered from the conduct of the British Government in the Ionian Islands might, if possible, obtain some redress. It was represented to him, that a Greek, of the name of Beronka, aged 76, his wife, three married daughters, and their children, forming altogether a family of 15 or 16 persons, had, after the massacre of Patras, from which they had escaped through the intervention of the French Consul, M. de Ponqueville, taken refuge in the island of Ithaca. These persons lived there in quiet until March last, when an order came from the Lord High Commissioner, directing them to depart out of the Ionian Islands. The unfortunate Greeks represented that they had, during their residence in the island, always conducted themselves in a proper manner, and entreated that they might be permitted to remain. The order for their departing was, however, reiterated. The family next requested that they might be allowed to delay their departure until the sea, which at that time was crowded with corsairs, should be in some degree cleared from these pirates; but even this indulgence was not conceded to them. The result was, that almost immediately after they had set sail, they were attacked by an Algerian corsair, and after a short resistance, during which the old man was desperately wounded in the face, captured, carried into Algiers, and sold for slaves. He had received his information from the most respectable sources, and believed that it was strictly correct. Before he sat down, he would take this opportunity of asking the hon. secretary whether he would have any objection to add to the papers already before the house respecting the Ionian Islands, the statement of Signor Rossi to Lord Bathurst.

Mr. WILSON said, that no information respecting the family of Beronka had reached the colonial department; but inquiry should be made upon the subject. He objected to the production of the statement of Signor Rossi, on the ground that it would lead to interminable correspondence. The hon. member, he thought, must be sufficiently acquainted with the contents of the statement to enable him to found any measure upon it which he might think necessary.

Sir R. WILSON rejoined, that he feared the session was too far advanced to permit him to bring forward a motion on the subject. He then asked whether at this moment Signor Rossi was banished from the Ionian Islands?

Mr. WILSON said he believed that Signor Rossi was not at present under sentence of banishment.

Sir ROBERT WILSON said that a certain sum of money had been left by a Colonel Townley for the benefit of widows of certain officers. He wished to know why the testator's will had not been yet carried into execution, though the testator had died some years ago.

Sir C. LEWIS said that 10,000*l.* had been left to the Secretary at War for the widows of captains, lieutenants and ensigns, but that it had been necessary to take legal opinion as to the mode of proceeding, and the result was that certain formalities must be gone through which required all the time that had since elapsed.

The receivers-general bill was re-committed.

Mr. HUME complained of the recommendation of the committee that the highest salary should be 600*l.* and that after his proposition that their number should be reduced from 67 to 41.

Sir CHARLES LEWIS admitted that there had been a majority on the committee for 600*l.* but he had not been among them.

After some conversation, in which several members took part, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received now.

Mr. CALCRAFT wished to know, for the guidance of the house, at what time it would be convenient to ministers that public business should begin?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY thought that half past four o'clock would be convenient to the house generally.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY said that it would tend very much to the advantage of public business, if the heads of departments would take care so to arrange as that public bills might be brought in at a reasonable period of the session. Last year, so near the end of the session as after the 23d of June, no less than 17 bills, some of them money bills, had been brought in and read a first time. It was impossible that, without better arrangement, the business could be carried on with justice to the country.

After a few words from Mr. C. WYNN and Mr. W. SMITH, the report was ordered to be farther considered on Monday next.

Mr. W. SMITH, on this part (we understood) of Mr. Wilberforce, postponed that gentleman's motion for papers relative to the slave trade, from the 13th to the 24th of the present month.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY and Mr. BROUGHAM rose nearly at the same moment; the noble marquis to move the order of the day; Mr. Brougham to present a petition from certain bankers at Calcutta. A conversation then took place as to whether Mr. Brougham (under the arrangement just made for commencing public business at half past four o'clock) would be entitled to present his petition.

The SPEAKER requested to know whether Mr. Calcraft, by "commencing public business at half past four o'clock," had meant to exclude petitions from being presented after that hour.

Mr. CALCRAFT (as we understood him) had not intended to exclude petitions.

Mr. BROUGHAM then presented his petition, which was from Messrs. Prendergast, bankers at Calcutta, praying, on the part of two native Indians for whom they were agents, payment of certain sums of money by the East India Company. The hon. and learned member entered at considerable length into the details of the case; but, from the constant noise which prevailed in the house, we were unable to catch even the drift of his argument.

The petition was read, and ordered to be printed.

A MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, moved that there should be laid before the house an account of any proceedings which had been adopted by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in consequence of two letters from Messrs. Prendergast of Calcutta, dated the 13th and 15th of May, and referring to the claims of the parties named in the petition, for whom Messrs. Prendergast acted as agents.

After a few words from Mr. ASTELL, Mr. PLUNKETT, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. BROUGHAM, the motion was agreed to.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Ightfield, near Wickchurch, Salop, in his 86th year, Mr. John Griffiths, much and deservedly respected. He was supposed to be the oldest British soldier who had served in the army in the reign of George II. having entered it at the early age of 16, and belonged to one of the granadier regiments who distinguished themselves so gallantly at the battles of Montmorency and Quebec, under the command of the immortal Wolfe.

On the 17th of May, Mr. Moritz, the famous slight-of-hand performer. He left the Spread Eagle, in Salford, on horseback, with the intention of proceeding to Bullock Smithy, at which place he had intended to exhibit his talents the ensuing day. Unfortunately, however, on reaching Bank-top, his horse flung him, and he pitched upon his head, and life became extinct.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—557—

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 30, 1822.

Captain E. B. Craigie, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

Captain Craigie's Furlough is to commence from the 24th January last; the date on which the Hon'ble Company's Chattered Ship *KINGS-TON*, on which he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, proceeded to Sea.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, under date the 27th instant, to appoint Assistant Surgeon George Green Spilsbury to perform the Medical duties of the Political Agency in Saugor and the Nerbudda Territories, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Irving deceased.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 4, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments:

Artillery Regiments. — 2d Lieutenant Charles Grant to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 19th September 1822, in succession to Comming deceased.

Lieutenant Robert Adair Mcnaghten, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Cawnpore Division of the Army, in succession to Captain E. B. Craigie, who has proceeded to Europe on Furlough. This appointment to have effect from the 24th January last.

Assistant Surgeon James Laing to the Medical duties of the Commercial Residency of Etawah and Calpee.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their Rank.

Brevet Captain James Pearson, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, Date of Arrival at Fort William, 23d September 1822.

Lieutenant C. C. Chesney, of Artillery, Date of Arrival at Fort William 21st September, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon C. Bellamy, Date of Arrival at Fort William 1st October 1822.

Brevet Captain William Gulse, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his Private Affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant W. Sargent, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 18th August 1821, to make a voyage to New South Wales for the benefit of his Health, is extended for Three Months beyond the period therein specified.

Brevet Captain James Stewart, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request to resign the Honourable Company's Service.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 20th ultimo, to appoint Ensign David Ross to do duty with the detached portion of Sindiah's Contingent; Ensign Ross is directed to repair to Gualior and place himself under the orders of the Resident with Dowint Rao Sindiah.

Assistant Surgeon William Erskine, of the Establishment of Bombay, who came round to Bengal in Medical Charge of Volunteers from His Majesty's 65th Regiment, has Two Months leave of absence from the 1st instant on urgent Private Affairs.

MEMORANDUM.

In General Orders of the 27th ultimo, for "Assistant Surgeon James Duncan, attached to the Political Agency at Oodeypoor," read "Assistant Surgeon Joseph Duncan, &c."

In Connexion with Minutes of Council of the 5th August 1779, and 21st October 1792, and General Orders 14th January 1796, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that on the 1st of January, and 1st of July of each Year, the Sub-Treasurer shall transmit to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, an Account of all Deposits in the General Treasury made from the Estates of deceased European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Service of the Honourable the East India Company, during the preceding Six Months, detailing the Name, Corps, date of receipt, from whom received, and the Amount of each.

That on the receipt of this Document, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to cause its publication in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and in General Orders to the Army, at the same time notifying, that any Claim not preferred before the first of the following half yearly periods, cannot be attended to in this Country.

In the event of any Claim being preferred within the prescribed periods of Six Months, it is to be submitted to Government, if the Parties be at the Presidency, accompanied by the necessary Documents to Substantiate the Demand: If not at the Presidency, the Claim is to be made at the Head-Quarters of the Corps to which the deceased belonged, the Commanding Officer of which will assembled Regimental Court of Enquiry to examine into it, and transmit the Proceedings for the Orders of Government.

At the expiration of the period of Six Months it will be the duty of the Sub-Treasurer, to transmit a Second Statement, or Duplicate of the former, but in addition clearly exhibiting the Sums which may have been paid under the Orders of Government since the Original was prepared. This Duplicate Statement is intended for transmission to the Honourable the Court of Directors, in order to enable them to settle with the Heirs of Individuals in Europe without further reference to this Country.

As the Court have intimated to Government that they experience considerable trouble from Claimants in Europe, it is particularly directed that the utmost punctuality and regularity with respect to the Accounts now called for, shall be observed.

Lieutenant S. Walker, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry on this Establishment, who proceeded to Europe, on Furlough, on the 13th of August 1817, not having reported his return to Fort William till the 14th September 1822, or more than five years from the date to his Furlough, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council notifies, that Lieutenant Walker has thereby become incapacitated, under the 70th Sec. of the Act 33d George 3d Cap. 52, from resuming his place in the regular Army, until permission to that effect shall be received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

His Lordship in Council in the mean time pending a reference to the Court of Directors authorizes Lieutenant Walker to draw the full Allowances of his Regimental Rank.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in Conformity with their Appointment, by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Infantry. — Mr. William Henry Robson Boland, Date of arrival at Fort William, 23d September 1812. Mr. Gerard Edward Van Heythuysen, Date of arrival at Fort William, 20th September 1822.

The principle laid down in the concluding Paragraph of General Orders under date the 28th of August 1819, viz. that the loss of Officer's Baggage is to be estimated at one fourth, one half, three fourths, or the whole value, as the Case may be, and shall be paid for accordingly is to be considered applicable to the loss of Baggage by Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of European Corps, agreeably with the rates detailed in General Orders by the Vice President in Council, the 29th July 1815.

It is further directed, that Officers transmitting Bills for Compensation on Account of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, shall Certify on Honour to the best of their knowledge and belief, after minute enquiry, that the proportions charged for in the Bills are correct, as far as can be ascertained, and that the loss of the Baggage has not been occasioned by any want of Care or Exertion on the part of the Soldier.

The Military Auditor General is directed to return all Bills for Compensation for loss of Baggage which may be deficient in the above form of Certificate.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that Major J. McInnes, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, in prosecution of his return to do duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, has been detained at Fort Marlboro' by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, and appointed to the temporary Command of the Local Corps, and of the Troops serving at that Settlement: Date of arrival at Fort Marlboro' the 6th July 1822.

His Lordship in Council confirms the permission granted by the Lieutenant Governor of Fort Marlboro' to Assistant Surgeon G. M. Paterson, of the Bengal Establishment, attached to that Settlement, to proceed thence to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his health. The Furlough of Mr. Paterson is to commence from the date of his Embarkation on the Honourable Company's Chartered Ship *LAYTON*.

Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Bell is appointment to aid in the performance of the Medical duties of Fort Marlboro', and its Dependencies, vice Paterson. Mr. Bell will proceed to Bencoolen by the first opportunity.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 7, 1822.

Lieutenant James Macdonald, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry on the Establishment of Fort St. George, is permitted to proceed hence to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his health.

Captain William White Moore, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Twelve Months.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta ; October 1, 1822.

Ensign K. Campbell is directed to do duty with the European Regiment till the arrival of the Corps at Nagpore, when he will join the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment to which he stands posted.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence :

Goruckpore Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Webster, from the 29th September, to 1st January, 1823, to enable him to join his Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta ; October 2, 1822.

The undermentioned Ensigns are directed to proceed by water and do duty with the following Corps.

Ensign W. Glen, 2d Battalion 23d Native Infantry, Dinapore.

Ensign A. E. Campbell, 1st at Battalion 13th Native Infantry, Midnapore.

The leave granted in General Orders of the 6th ultimo, to Captain Gowan, of the Horse Brigade, is to commence from the 15th instant, instead of the date therein specified.

Preparatory to carrying into effect the Government Orders of the 28th of August, relative to the Gun Lascar Establishment, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that all Gun Lascars attached to Golundauze details at Out posts be immediately ordered to rejoin the Head Quarters of their respective Companies.

The leave of absence granted to Captain Eldridge, of the 2d Light Cavalry, in General Orders of the 30th of August last, is cancelled at his own request.

Head-quarters, Calcutta ; October 3, 1822.

Ensign Boileau, of Engineers, (lately arrived) is appointed to do duty with the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to proceed by water to Cawnpore. He will receive instructions for his further progress from the Quarter Master General of the Army.

Lieutenant P. Middleton, at present doing duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry, is directed to proceed and join the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry to which he belongs.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns are directed to proceed by water to join and do duty with the following Corps :

Cornet Barton, to join the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, at Sultanpore Beuares. Ensign Dalzell, to join the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, Berhampore. Ensign Armstrong, to join the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, Berhampore. Ensign Bolony, to join the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, Cuttack. Ensign Bolton, to join the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment, Dinapore. Ensign Michell, to join the 2d Battalion 25d Regiment, Dinapore. Ensign Steward, to join the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment, Allahabad.

Ensign J. Bartleman, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, is appointed to the charge of the young Officers proceeding to Berhampore, Dinapore and Sultanpore Beuares, and directed to take the necessary steps, in communication with the Superintending Officer of Cadets, for expediting their departure from the Presidency,—reporting the date of their leaving Calcutta and also their arrival at every Station to the Adjutant General's Office. The following Ensigns are appointed to do duty at Barrackpore :

Ensign Chesney, with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment. Ensign Riddell, with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment. Ensign Burnett, with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment. Ensign Bigge, with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment. Ensign Smith, with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment. Ensign Handcomb, with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment.

The following correction is to be made in General Orders of the 26th of September, appointing Brevet-Captain Read, of the 12th Native Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Gregory.

For "is appointed Aid-de-Camp," read "is appointed to act as Aid-de-Camp."

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence :

8th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien, from 20th November, to 20th August 1823, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta ; October 5, 1822.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Removals and Postings :

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Dare, from the 1st Battalion 25th of the 22d Battalion 28th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Littlejohn, from the 2d Battalion 22d to the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment.

Brevet-Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Vanrenen, from the 2d Battalion 25th to the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Heathcote, is posted to the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment.

Brevet-Captain Meade, His Majesty's 88th Regiment, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Reynell; and Cornet Dalzell, 13th Light Dragoons, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Dalzell: to have effect from the date of the appointments of the Major Generals respectively.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointment :

Captain Thomas Watson, of the European Regiment, to Command the Infantry Levy at Cawnpore, vice Craigie who has proceeded to Europe.

Head-quarters, Calcutta ; October 7, 1822.

Major W. Ball, of the 14th Native Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Captain Bishop's appointment of Lieutenant Soady, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, from the 20th ultimo, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Lieutenant McMillan who has been nominated in General Orders to that appointment.

Ensign J. A. Fairhead, of the 13th Native Infantry, is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of his Regiment.

Lieutenant Hailes is removed to the 2d Battalion, and Lieutenant Moodie to the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence :

2nd Battalion 23d Regiment.—Lieutenant Farley, from 11th August to 11th October, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Major Bird, from 15th October, to 15th January 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta ; October 8, 1822.

Field by Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, of Artillery C. B., Orders under date Cawnpore, 24th September, 1822, appointing Lieutenant Kirby, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to Captain Curphey's Detachment of 3 European and one Native Artillery Companies, proceeding from Cawnpore to Sangor and Nagpore, are confirmed.

Cornet B. T. Phillips, doing duty with the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is directed to proceed to Neemuch and join the 7th Light Cavalry, to which he stands posted, on its arrival at that Station.

Captain Turner, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-General L. Thomas, C. B. The appointment to have effect from the 9th of June last, the date of the Major-General's appointment to the Staff.

Gentleman Cadet G. E. Van Heythuysen, lately arrived, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, at Berhampore, and directed to proceed to that Station by water.

Gentleman Cadet Boland, lately arrived, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, and directed to join at Barrackpore.

Ensign E. Jackson is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry, at Jubbulpore, instead of the 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, and is directed to proceed and join.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 19th Regiment.—Brevet Captain A. Orr, from 28th September, to 28th December, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on River.

2d Battalion 3d Regiment.—Lieutenant A. Farquharson, from 2d October, to 2d March, 1823, to enable him to join his Battalion.

Artillery.—Capt. P. L. Pew, from 29th September to 5th January 1823, to enable him to join his Company at Cawnpore.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta ; October 1, 1822.

The Officers named in the margin * belonging to the 65th Regt are relieved from duty with the Detachments of the 13th and 44th in Fort William.

The unexpired Portion of the Leave of Absence granted to Captain Gill, of the 24th Regt. in General Orders of the 16th April last, is cancelled, and that Officer is directed to do duty with the Volunteers of the 13th and 44th at present attached to the 17th Regt.

Head-quarters, Calcutta ; October 4, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Dragoons.—Lieut. Anson, from date of Embarkation for two years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

* Bt. Major Dighby. Captain Jacob. Lieut. Stepney. Lieut. Hunt, Lieut. Cuppage.

41st Foot.—Lieut. Warren, from date of Embarkation for two years to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

87th Foot.—Lieut. Spaight, from date of Embarkation for two years to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; October 4, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief, in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

46th Foot.—Roger Swetenham, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase vice Rawdon Lawrie, removed to the 11th Dragoons, date to be hereafter announced.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; October 5, 1822.

Captain Turnor, of H. M. 14th Foot, is appointed an Aid-de-Camp to Major General Thomas.

Captain Graham, H. M. 89th Regt. has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his Embarkation.

Lieut. O'Halloran, of H. M. 88th Regt. has leave to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for three months from the 10th instant.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; October 7, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Birmingham, whose appointment to the 87th Regt. was announced in General Orders, No. 2716, of the 1st Instant, will continue to do duty with the 89th Regt. until further Orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

Indigo.—The market has been dull this week, and our quotations are nominal—the Article is arriving in considerable quantities, we know of a sale of Jessore, about 250 maunds, that took place two days ago, at 290 per maund, in bond—it is now the general opinion, that in consequence of the late heavy rains in the Upper Provinces, the crop will fall considerably short of what was at first expected, it is questionable whether it will exceed 95,000 maunds.

Cotton.—The demand for this continues limited—we know of a sale this week of half-screwed Cutchoura, about 240 bales, at 11-8 per maund. At Mirzapore, on the 29th ultimo, new Bandah was quoted at 19-8, Jaloan at 18-3 and Cutchoura at 16-8 per local maund. At Jeangunge, on the 5th instant, Jaloan was stated at 15-8 to 15-10, and Cutchoura at 13-14 to 14-2 per maund—sales during the week 13,000 maunds, of which 2000 maunds were for Calcutta, and the rest for country consumption—stock 46,000 maunds.

Saltpetre.—Continues in fair demand, at our quotations—at the Exchange Sale of the 4th instant, 2000 maunds of good second quality was brought forward, which went all off at 5-4 per maund.

Sugar.—Sales are going on in it at our quotations.

Grain.—Is dull, but we have no alterations to state in prices.

Piece Goods.—The market has revived a little since our last, and sales are effecting at our quotations.

Freight to London.—May be stated at £ 3 to £ 6 per Ton.

Remarks, from a Price Current of East India Produce, dated Liverpool, June 13, 1822.

Indigo.—The stocks on hand are small, and looked for supplies light—not 2000 chests yet arrived for the Company's July sale, which will be followed by one or two less considerable sales here.

Coffee.—Demand pretty regular, at steady prices, but perhaps too high to be calculated upon next season.

Sugar.—Stocks large—demand limited, and little prospect of amendment.

Rice.—Stocks large, and very unsaleable, without any chance of improvement, unless some accident befall our coming harvest.

Cotton.—Market continues depressed by old large stocks of India, which decrease slowly, and supplies from America very abundant.

Pepper.—Dull, but likely to keep pretty steady.

Cinnamon.—Ditto ditto.

Cloves.—Scarce.

Lac Dye.—Precarious.

Saltpetre.—In fair demand, but stocks considerable.

Borax and Tincal.—Dull.

Safflower.—Not brisk, rather precarious.

Selections.

Madras, September 24, 1822.—No local occurrences of any moment have happened in the last week.

Letters from the Honorable the Governor's Camp inform us that the progress of the party continued to be interrupted by the recent inundations. In some districts the fall of rain has been incessant.

The weather at the Presidency continues extremely hot and sultry, and but little rain has lately fallen.

H. M. Ship SOPHIE sailed on Sunday evening for Bombay and the Gulp.

The Packets for the WINDSOR CASTLE are advertised to close on the 30th current, but it is not thought she will sail so soon.

The Post Office Packets by the ASTELL contained only 800 letters, and those by the RAFFLES 600.

The MOIRA Captain Hornblow, and RELIANCE, Captain Pike, with Troops from this Port reached Masulipatam in 28 hours—the MOIRA sailed again for Calcutta immediately, and the RELIANCE returned to the roads on Saturday.

The ship ELIZA came in yesterday from the Cape, which she left in the beginning of August. She reports that a dreadful gale of wind had been experienced at the Cape, by which many Ships had been lost and many houses blown. We have not been able to obtain the particulars.

In describing the recent gaieties, we omitted to mention in our COURIER of the 17th instant, that on the occasion of the last Subscription Ball, Cocoor Soondarum Modellair, a respectable Native at Madras, was presented and publicly invested by the Stewards with a pair of Gowns and Sash, being a testimony of their personal respect and thankfulness of the liberal assistance afforded by him both upon this and upon former occasions.—The decorations of the whole suite of apartments were under the entire superintendence of Soondarum, particularly the Supper room, which was deservedly the theme of universal applause.

Cholera.—The position we maintain is, that Cholera or some disease very nearly resembling it, does exist among the European Inhabitants of Calcutta; and we give the following as an instance: The person affected went home from his office about half past five on Friday evening, in perfect health; and after eating as hearty a dinner as usual, he continued well till about seven o'clock. He then began to feel a mortal chilliness invading his whole frame, commencing at the extremities and advancing towards the heart. At first he suspected this sensation to be merely ideal, and attempted to rouse himself from it, or shake it off by muscular exertion; but found he could not. Shortly after he was seized with vomiting, and by eight o'clock or about an hour after the first attack, he could not move a limb, the strength being completely prostrate, the body covered with a cold sweat, and any pulsation quite imperceptible. The Patient felt at this moment that the hand of Death was upon him, and considering himself as about to pass from this transitory existence, lay waiting with calm resignation till his change should come. In the meantime, Dr. Halliday being sent for, came, and suspecting from his having received only a verbal message by a Native Servant, that it must be a case of this kind, he fortunately carried along with him some of the usual remedies, which were immediately administered. A draught was poured down the Patient's throat, and an incision made in the arm, when it appeared that fortunately the circulation had not entirely ceased. The vital heat of the system not being restored by these means, a second and third draught were given, by the Doctor himself, who did not rest satisfied with merely prescribing the remedies, but waited to see their efficacy, (an example in our opinion worthy of imitation; for should the first dose fail to produce the desired effect the Patient may die before the Physician can be recalled,) by one o'clock in the morning, the progress of the disease was completely checked, and the Doctor then left his Patient considering him perfectly out of danger and he is now doing well.—Harkaru.

State of the Roads.—We are requested to notice, that owing to the rising of the Rivers, and bad state of the Roads on the Route from Bombay to Nagpore, five Presidency Mails, of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of Sept. arrived together at Nagpore on the 23d ultimo, whence they proceeded with the Mails of that day to Calcutta, and arrived on the night of the 4th instant, at the General Post Office. The same impediments on the Bombay side of Nagpore checked the progress of the Mails of the 13th, 6th, and 16th of Sept. and that of the 14th is still unfortunately missing.—Government Gazette.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H	M.
Morning,	0	0
Evening,	0	20

Moon's Age,..... 27 Days.

Distress in Ireland.**ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND.**

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
T. Dykes,	50	Captain R. Armstrong,...	60
Captain Conroy,	100	A Friend,	60
J. Jameson,	50	R. M. Thomas,	100
John Turner,	200	Samuel Swinton,	200
John Templeton,	100	Samuel Stacy,	50
Chas. Hogg,	200	M. Cockburn,	16
W. D. Smith,	100	The Writers in the Court	
Thomas Lewin,	200	House,	16
G. Money,	200	J. Mendietta,	50
A. Mactier,	300	J. M. Uriarte,	100
B. Comberbach,	100	Capt. H. B. Henderson, ..	50
W. Eaton,	200	James Pattle,	200
G. Wodsworth,	100	Wm. Trower,	100
J. B. Swinhoe,	100	Dr. Nosky,	100
George Hamilton,	100	Stewart and Co.	400
Robert Howard,	100	Captain R. H. Sneyd, ...	120
A. F. Hamilton,	400	J. Welsh,	20
G. Udney, Senior,	100	Lient.-Col. Wood,	100
R. Udney,	50	M. G. White, Lieutenant	
G. Udney, Junior,	50	23d Native Infantry, ...	50
I. N. thro' Messrs. Crut-		D. Bellew,	50
tenden and Co.	20	A. F. Lind,	50
Charles Tucker,	100	R. C. Plowden,	400
Mr. C. Barnard,	32	R. Cutlar Fergusson, ...	500
Rustunjee Cowasjee, ...	50	E. Moran,	50
H. Dawes,	100	J. Wall,	10
Ram Gopal Mulick,	200	An Irishman,	50
James Angus,	8	J. Mackenzie,	100
W. M. Hamilton,	8		
John Savage,	100	Total,	6821
Wm. Watts,	400	Sum already advertised 34,031½	
B. Preston,	100	Grand Total .. 48,852½	
Wm. Mann,	50		
Denny,	50		

Mr. Cruttenden's Monument.

We formerly published the List of Subscriptions for Erecting a Monument to the Memory of the late much lamented Mr. Cruttenden, and we have to-day the pleasure to add the following:—

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Amount of Subscribers		Lientenant A. F. Rich-	
per last List,	10,122	mont,	32
J. Barretto and Sons, ...	200	H. Hogg,	50
Captain J. A. Currie, ...	50	C. Stewart,	50
W. S. Rickword,	32		
Henry Manning,	100	Total up to 5th Oct. ..	10,636

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 8	Columbia	British	J. Chapman	Liverpool	June 13

Shipping Departures.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Oct. 9	Sarah	British	J. Nicholls	Rangoon
	Zelie	French	Traversa	Isle of France

Births.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. SPANKIE, the Lady of the Advocate General, of a Son.

On the 9th instant, the Lady of G. VIGNON, Esq. of a Son.

Moderate Compassion for Christians.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It appears that the Greek Insurrection has suffered a partial check in the Island of Scio. The situation of the Island has enabled the Turks to land a large reinforcement of Troops under the Captain Pacha, who have re-taken the City, and driven the insurgents to the hilly district in the interior, where they still hold out. The conduct of the Turks on this occasion equals any thing that could have been expected from such barbarians. The letters from Smyrna and Trieste, published in the English Journals, state (on the authority of an eye witness) that "12,000 dead bodies of Christians of all ages and of both sexes, were lying about the streets and the environs of the city," they relate that "carnage, plunder, and debauchery of the worst description had continued without intermission." "No lives were spared, excepting those of women and children, who were sold into slavery."

It is more than amusing, it is edifying to observe with what tranquillity and resignation the Editor of the CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE anticipated these horrors. Having noticed the rise of the Sciots, and the Captain Pacha's having succeeded in overpowering the Grecian armament, he adds (GOVERNMENT GAZETTE 3d Oct.) that "it was to be feared that the Christian inhabitants of the Island would be treated in consequence with additional rigour!" Such is the tender phrase with which he qualifies the conduct which was to be expected after victory from a body of semi-barbarians acting with all the licence of undisciplined troops, and whose laws authorise them to treat the vanquished with all the abuse of slavery, inflamed by the opposition of a race whom they have for ages despised as their bondsmen, and whom they detest as unbelievers. But the Turks are the Soldiers of a legitimate Prince, of a race who have always been averse to "new fangled notions" and desirous "to maintain things as they are" and the Greeks although Christians are rebels and "insurgents."

Your's,

Gardens, October 18, 1822,

S. —

Marriages.

On the 7th instant, at St. Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, Captain HUGH CATHER, Commander of the Ship PASCOA, to Miss ADELAIDE MARGARET COOKE, third Daughter of Captain JOHN COOKE, of Calcutta.

On the 1st instant, at St. John's Cathedral, ALEXANDER, eldest Son of STEPHEN YATES, Esq. of Springfield House, Warwickshire, to ANN SEMPLE, second Daughter of ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN, Esq. of Calcutta.

Deaths.

On Monday the 7th instant, about 11 o'clock at night, entered into rest, the Reverend JAMES KEITH aged 35 years, Pastor of the Independent Church, (Union Chapel) of Calcutta. This faithful and zealous Minister came out from the London Missionary Society, on the 7th of September 1816, and never was he backward to promote the Redeemer's cause in this part of the Lord's Vineyard, and we have every reason to believe that a goodly number will be "found as the joy and the crown of his rejoicing in the presence of the Lord Jesus at his coming." The conduct of Mr. KEITH was admired by all who knew him; but he was the consistent Christian, the affectionate Pastor, and the constant friend of the distressed; ever ready to administer relief according to his abilities. His death will be improved at the Union Chapel on Sunday evening next the 13th instant, when a funeral Sermon will be preached by his fellow labourer the Reverend HENRY TOWMLEY.—"Watch and Pray, for at such an Hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

On the 6th instant, Miss H. CLARK, aged 16 years, and 23 day most deeply regretted by her only affectionate Brother.

At Serampore, on the 2d instant, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHERINE ANNOSETT, most sincerely and severely regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives, aged 70 years.

At Patna, on the 30th ultimo, ANNE, Wife of WIGRAM MONEY, Esq. of the Civil Service.

